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PRICE TWO CENTS

J. L. ELLSWORTH URGES STATE TO DRAIN BOGS

Freshwater Swamps Said to
Cover About 200,000 Acres of
Land Which Retiring Expert
Would Have Reclaimed

SOURCE OF WEALTH

State Official Holds That Problem
Is One for Commonwealth
—Figures Are Given to Sub-
stantiate Claim of Benefits

State development of the two hundred
odd thousand acres of fresh-water
swamps in Massachusetts by a system
of drainage was urged today by J.
Lewis Ellsworth, retiring secretary of
the state board of agriculture. When
speaking of this advanced project Mr.
Ellsworth said that only in this way
can the most valuable lands in the state
be made available to agriculture and
increase the total valuation and general
prosperity of the commonwealth by
many millions of dollars.

"Reclamation of these idle lands,"
said Mr. Ellsworth, "which are the
most fertile in the state, for the very
reason of their present condition, should
be undertaken by the state. An appropri-
ation should be made by the Legisla-
ture, first for a comprehensive survey
and then for their acquisition either by
purchase or by condemnation.

"The state should issue bonds to
carry out the development of these areas
preparing them for agricultural use.
Then they should be sold back to the
farmers.

"The situation is peculiarly a state
problem because so many of these large
tracts of inundated land extend over a
number of adjoining farms and often run
into different townships. For this reason
the solution is not within the reach of
the individual landowner or town author-
ity.

"The only means of ascertaining the
exact amount of land which could be
made available by drainage would be by
a survey taking in the whole state. It
was estimated by Prof. N. S. Shaler of
Harvard at the time he was a member of
the board of agriculture in 1891 that the
total area of land in this state rendered
unusable by excessive moisture, includ-
ing the marine marshes, probably
amounts to not far from 500 square miles.

"Continuing with Professor Shaler's
estimates the marine marshes are about
90,000 acres in extent of which more
than one-half may be readily won to
tillage, leaving a total area of fresh-
water swamps of about 230,000 acres. He
further says that the latter are very
widely distributed, an average of not less
than a score, counting only those of suf-
ficient area to be of importance to the
future agriculture of the region, being
found in each town in the state. All of
this land is regarded as available to ag-
riculture.

"Farming land in the West is no longer
cheap and this department is constantly
receiving queries about Massachusetts
farm lands from persons now living be-
yond the Mississippi. The waste lands
have been developed in the West; there
is no reason why they should not be
made available here.

"The fresh-water swamps if drained
will provide land worth \$500 an acre to
the market gardener and for the average
farm use about \$100 an acre. This would
mean an increase of from \$23,000,000 to
\$115,000,000 maximum in the value of
agricultural land.

"On such land as this when properly
drained two crops of hay could be grown,
yielding from three to four tons an acre.
At present alfalfa is bringing \$20 a ton,
after having been shipped nearly across
the country to this state, whereas in the
West it may be purchased for \$6 a ton.

"There is need today for the state to
develop its own resources rather than to
allow its people to go from the state to
participate in carrying on similar pro-
jects in the West. All that is necessary
for the improvement of those tracts in
which the peat deposit is so thin that the
undersoil may be ploughed after it
has been allowed sufficient time to dry
is to provide drainage ditches of sufficient
depth, width and steepness of descent to
permit the rain water to pass away.

"In the deep bogs it is necessary to
use a different method. It is believed that
the same method of culture used in the
cranberry bogs may be used in a modi-
fied form in the deep bogs to produce
land that would have the value of our
better class of market garden ground, a
result that would be an important con-
tribution to the state's resources.

"It would be necessary to secure con-
trol of the water level in the soil and
of the chemical constituents of the ma-
terials of which it is composed. An ad-
dition of sandy soil so as to diminish
the share of peaty matter in the ground
would be necessary as well as the con-
tinual application of fertilizers in the
measure which experience might show to
be required.

"The pursuance of this important de-
velopment of the thousands of fresh-
water swamps in this state, covering a
period of half a dozen years, would re-
sult in a great source of revenue to
Massachusetts. It would add materially
to the available farm lands of the com-
monwealth and correspondingly increase
her agricultural wealth."

EXTRA CONGRESS SESSION CALLED TO OPEN APRIL 7

President Wilson Issues Proclamation for Convening of
Two Branches of National Legislature to Take Up
Tariff and Any Other Questions

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's
proclamation calling a special session of
Congress for April 7 was issued at the
White House today.

The proclamation as issued is purely
formal and will be accompanied by spe-
cial messages later.

Because of the fact that it does not
specifically limit the extraordinary ses-

sion to consideration of the tariff it
will be possible for President Wilson and
the party leaders to bring before Con-
gress any urgent matters that may re-
quire special attention.

The tariff will be disposed of and the
way can also be paved for consideration
of currency reform. It also will be

(Continued on page nine, column one)

B. & M. LAYS STEEL GIRDERS IN FOUR-TRACK SYSTEM IN LYNN



Market street crossing showing old level and new

LYNN, Mass.—Six of the 10 steel
girders which will be used in the con-
struction of the four-track bridge over
Market street in this city in connection
with the elimination of the grade cross-
ings of the Boston & Maine railroad
tracks through Lynn, have been placed
in position. Workmen today are rivet-
ing the steel braces into position between
the sets of girders.

In erecting the bridge, steel posts were
first raised from concrete bases beneath
the surface of the street. A powerful
steam derrick car then picked up each
girder from a flat car nearby and swung
it into place while workmen fastened it
to the concrete abutments built last fall.
Four-track railroad bridges also will
be erected at Central square, Wash-
ington and Silsbee streets. At Commercial,
Blossom, Pleasant and Chatham streets
it will be necessary to construct only
bridges for two tracks, as the other two
tracks were elevated last year under
former plans and are now in use.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO TRY DEVICES TO STOP TRAINS

The New York, New Haven & Hart-
ford Railroad Company is soon to experi-
ment with two automatic stopping devices
that were sent to the company in response
to the offer of \$10,000 by President Mel-
len for one that would meet the require-
ments of the conditions controlling the
operation of a railway system such as the
New Haven.

The devices selected for experiment
from the 1574 applications so far sub-
mitted are not perfect, but they contain
certain features that command attention.
The engineers of the company reported
them worthy of installation for trial in
actual operation.

Many of the devices submitted were
ingenious, if not practical. Only about
5 per cent of them were worthy of con-
sideration and of these only two warrant
experiment at the expense of the com-
pany.

Applications have been sent in from all
over the world. Panama, Porto Rico, Ja-
maica, Belgium, France, Ireland, Hawai-
ian islands, England, Scotland, Wales,
Germany and Denmark are some of the
countries represented in the contest.

SIX THOUSAND GARMENT MAKERS RETURN TO WORK

After reporting to their shop presi-
dents and secretaries at 730 Washington
street today the various sections of the
6000 women's garment workers returned
to work under the peace protocol formu-
lated along the lines of the Louis D.
Brandeis agreement. Others who had
been arrested while the strike was in
progress and had not yet been tried
appeared in court. To facilitate matters
a conference was immediately held by
attorneys for the manufacturers and
the strikers and Judge Bolster to have
75 per cent of the minor cases dismissed.

In the same building where the names
of the operatives about to return were
being listed a meeting of ladies' garment
workers was held and addresses were
made by Mrs. Mary Scully and Miss
Josephine Casey. Negotiations were also
conducted with several small independent
manufacturers to have them grant con-
cessions equal to those of the large
employers.

The Waist and Dress Manufacturers
Association elected these officers yester-

day: President, Herman Feffer; vice-
president, Jacob Nicholas; secretary,
Robert Porter; treasurer, Samuel Bloom;
directors, A. Laskey, Myer Cauman,
Ignatz Klein, David Cobb and Harry
Gordon.

Boston Ladies Tailors and Dressmak-
ers Union 36, with more than 600 mem-
bers who work in the high-class custom
shops, at a special meeting at 905 Wash-
ington street, discussed the grievances
at some places, and voted to place their
demands in the hands of International
President Abraham Rosenberg and Vice-
President Abraham Mitchell of New
York.

An all-night meeting of the United
Garment Workers Union, the makers of
men's garments, who have been on strike
since Jan. 31, was held in the several
halls at 724 Washington street last night.
The meeting was a farewell session for
the 600 workers who have agreed to go
to New York tonight unless prospects
for a settlement develop before that
time.

PRESIDENT WILSON HEARS PLEA FROM SUFFRAGE WOMEN

Chief Executive Tells Mrs. Ida
Husted Harper and Others
He Will Consider Request

WASHINGTON—President Wilson lis-
tened for 10 minutes today to a dele-
gation of women suffrage advocates, who
appealed to him to incorporate in his
message to the coming special session of
Congress a clause favoring a constitu-
tional amendment granting votes to
women.

One of the chief speakers in the Presi-
dent's private office was Mrs. Ida Husted
Harper of New York. She told the Presi-
dent that his book, "The New Freedom,"
carried the strongest argument for equal
suffrage of any literature of present
times.

"All we ask of you is that you take
every word of what you have said, for
political liberty of men and apply it to
women," said Mrs. Harper.

Speakers who added to Mrs. Harper's
appeal were: Miss Mary B. Dixon of
Maryland, cousin of Representative A.
Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania; Mrs.
Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, presi-
dent of the Housekeepers Alliance; Mrs.
Genevieve Stone, wife of Congressman
Stone of Illinois and Miss Alice Paul of
Philadelphia, chairman of the suffrage
congressional committee.

The President told them frankly that
if he failed to incorporate a suffrage
paragraph in his message on April 7 it
must not be taken as an indication that
he was against the movement.

He assured them of his careful con-
sideration of their appeal and explained
that the special session would be taken
up mainly by tariff legislation of great
importance and that if his final con-
clusion was not to recommend other sub-
jects for legislation, it should not be
considered as his decision regarding
votes for women.

POLICE CAPTAINS ARE TO TESTIFY

WASHINGTON—Testimony by the
police captains, chiefly denounced by the
suffragists for having failed to protect
the women's parade on March 3, was the
feature arranged for today's sitting of
the Senate committee of inquiry into the
affair.

Capt. John C. Daley, who had command
on Pennsylvania avenue, where the
parade allegedly took place, was first sub-
jected to indignities, was to be called to
substantiate his written denial of the
charges.

Adjournment of the inquiry for three
weeks will probably be taken today.

INDRAGHIRE REACHES PORT IN FAST TIME

When the British steamer Indraghiri,
Captain Kelway, reached port today, she
completed what is said to be the fastest
passage ever made by a freighter from
Singapore to Boston. But 36 steaming
days were occupied in the 10,000-mile
journey. She left Singapore Feb. 6, and
called at other ports on the way.

On board the Indraghiri was stowed
11,800 tons of cargo, 800 of which is for
Boston and the rest New York. The
freight includes jelotong, rubber, hemp
and leather.

The Indraghiri is practically a new
boat, having been built at Glasgow only
a year ago. Since that time she has car-
ried 40,000 tons weight and measure-
ment cargo and has made two trips to
the far east. The vessel developed a
speed of 14 knots on her trials.

Another foreign arrival today was the
British steamer Newton Hall, Captain
Smith, from Iquique. She brought 66,639
sacks of nitrate of soda. The vessel en-
countered seasonable conditions on the
voyage, which began Jan. 11.

LINE DRAWN FOR OFFICE SEEKERS

WASHINGTON—The ban was placed
on all office seekers today by Secretary of
the Treasury McAdoo. After an over-
sunday-vacation in New York Mr. Mc-
Adoo got back at his desk to find about
50 aspirants for positions waiting.

Mr. McAdoo announced that hereafter
he was going to work at administering the
affairs of the treasury and office seek-
ers will have to get his car before noon
as from 1 o'clock in the afternoon on
only departmental matters will be con-
sidered.

FIREMEN'S EXPERT ARGUES FOR UNION

NEW YORK—When the arbitration
board selected to settle the railroad fire-
men's wage dispute met today, W. J.
Lauk, statistical expert for the firemen,
presented a statement showing increased
productive efficiency of the firemen from
1902 to 1912.

The witness described the gains in
revenue made by the New Haven road
and declared the firemen should receive
larger pay for their part in promoting
the financial welfare of the companies.

PROGRESSIVES PUT OFF MEETING
The Ward 19 Progressive Club has
postponed its weekly meeting, announced
for tonight, until next Monday.

NOTED GUEST OF CITY TAKEN AT HOTEL



Left to right, Mayor Fitzgerald, Champ Clark, James M. Curley

SENATE FAILS TO CONFIRM LABOR COMMISSIONER NEILL

WASHINGTON—The Senate this
afternoon confirmed all of President Wil-
son's civil nominations except that of
Charles P. Neill, to be commissioner of
labor, and at 2:10 o'clock adjourned
sine die.

Opposition to Mr. Neill was mani-
fested by Southern senators when his

name was received, it being charged that
his report condemning conditions in cer-
tain southern cotton mills was "biased."

The nominations confirmed today in-
cluded:

John Burke, of North Dakota, to be
treasurer of the United States.

Beverly T. Galloway, of the District
of Columbia, to be assistant secretary of
agriculture.

Edwin F. Sweet of Michigan, to be
assistant secretary of commerce.

John Skelton Williams of Virginia, to
be assistant secretary of the treasury.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York,
to be assistant secretary of the navy.

James A. Edgerton, of New Jersey, to
be purchasing agent for the postoffice de-
partment.

Peter J. Hamilton of Alabama, to be
United States district judge for Porto
Rico.

Wife of Speaker Clark Who Is on Visit to Boston



(Copyright by Harris & Ewing, Washing-
ton, D. C.)

MRS. CHAMP CLARK
Who is in the party of guests of the city

34 FOREIGNERS BECOME CITIZENS

Owing to the large number of appli-
cants to take the examination for citi-
zenship, the United States district court
convened early today. Thirty-four sub-
jects of Great Britain, Germany, Austria,
Norway, Russia, Turkey and Italy passed
the examination. Several of these were
continued cases.

There were one-third as many fail-
ures, including subjects of Great Brit-
ain, Italy and Russia. To tell who
makes the state and federal laws proved
to be the hardest question for the appli-
cants. One could not name the Presi-
dent of the United States and several
could not tell what former position he
held.

PIER CONTROVERSY TO WAR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Gar-
rison today announced that he would hold
a public hearing on Wednesday to de-
termine the disposition to be taken of the
Bird island pier controversy at Buffalo.

Bird Island pier, formerly owned by
the state of New York and used for
docking purposes under a grant by the
International Bridge and the Interna-
tional Ferry Companies, is now owned by
the government, and is desired by Buf-
falo for park purposes. The city, how-
ever, refuses to accept the dock until
the docking privileges are declared void.

TELEGRAPHERS IN NEW CONFERENCE

Conferences on the Boston & Maine
resumed today between a committee of
the Order of Telegraphers and A. R.
Whaley, vice-president of the New Haven
road. The question of the 12-hour day
will probably be concluded at this meet-
ing. Station agents who are working
12 hours a day are seeking a 10-hour
workday and a 10 per cent increase.

LEGISLATORS HEAR TALK BY SPEAKER CLARK

Addresses Legislature After Re-
ceptions at Hotel and Boston
Press Club—Accompanied by
Wife and Daughter in City

CALLS ON GOVERNOR

Public Schools and Many Patri-
otic Organizations of City and
Suburbs Take Part in Special
Exercises

Addresses before the members of the
Legislature, a breakfast in the Hotel
Lenox and a reception at the Boston
Press Club marked the opening of to-
day's program for Champ Clark, speaker
of the National House of Representa-
tives, who is here to take part in the
one hundred thirty-seventh anniversary
of the departure of the British troops
from Boston.

When Speaker Clark entered the House
the galleries were filled with men and
women, many of whom had been waiting
in the corridors for two hours. He was
escorted into the House chamber by
Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick.
In introducing Mr. Clark to the mem-
bers present, Speaker Cushing said: "I am
sure we all wish the Hon. Champ Clark
the best of success in the great office he
holds. While for the purposes of govern-
ment the people divide themselves
into two parties, I am sure that not a
man here would have me say other than
that we hope the dominant party will
put through all of their bills which will
be of benefit to humanity. I want only
to say that we hope they will not spend
too freely of the money which the in-
come tax will give them from Massachu-
setts."

In the party with Speaker Clark were
Congressman James M. Curley, escorted
by Representative John J. Murphy; Hon.
Michael W. Norris, escorted by Senator
William P. Hickey, and Michael G. Ma-
honey, president of the South Boston

(Continued on page eight, column one)

NEW BARRACKS FOR NAVY YARD TO COST \$150,000

Money will be available July 1 for
the construction of the new marine bar-
racks and marine officers quarters at
the Boston navy yard at Charlestown.
The new structures will cost \$150,000.
Plans are now practically agreed upon.

The new barracks will be built upon
the site of the present structure, which
for more than 100 years has been a land-
mark at the navy yard. The new bar-
racks will cost \$100,000. Five other
buildings, one for the commandant of
marines and four others for other marine
officers will be erected nearby at a cost
of \$50,000.

The new barracks will be four stories
in height and will accommodate between
150 and 200 marines. While the present
building is being torn down the men will
be quartered in camp on the grounds of
the naval hospital in Chelsea.

CARPATHIA BRINGS DIAMOND MINER AMONG HER TRAVELERS

More than 1000 passengers arrived in
Boston today on board the Cunard line
steamship Carpathia, Captain Prothero,
from Liverpool and Queenstown. There
were 24 passengers in the saloon, 221 in
the second cabin and 819 in the steerage.
The liner was nearly two days late on
account of unfavorable conditions.

Among the saloon passengers was W.
M. Chandler of Illinois, who has been at
the diamond mines in South Africa for 25
years. He has given up this occupation,
and is going to Washington. A. F. Hall,
president of the Meredith (N. H.) linen
mills, a resident of Boston, also returned
on the Carpathia. Miss Rachael Warren,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fiske Warren,
of Commonwealth avenue, returned from

a six months' course at a college at St.
Andrews, Scotland. E. Waller and Miss
Nancy Waller, whose father, the English
actor, is now playing in Chicago, arrived
to join him. Later they are to go to
Australia. They were accompanied by
Mrs. Sydney R. Lewis of London.

Others in the saloon were G. Albee
of Boston, Mrs. R. Conway, Miss M.
Crowley of Lowell, Mrs. C. M. Hodson
of Jamaica Plain, and Miss Z. Kenyon,
an English artist.

During the transatlantic passage an
average speed of 11 knots was main-
tained by the liner. The official log of
the liner shows that only 204 miles
were made on March 16. The best day
was March 14, when 344 miles were
logged.

Those who want to make every copy
of the Monitor count most can join those
who are daily mailing, handing or send-
ing their Monitors to others. They find
that those to whom they give their copies
are appreciative of the courtesy.

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All the Chancelleries of Europe Keeping Watch on Skutari

NEW MEJLISS FOR PERSIA IS NOW ORDERED

Announcement That the Regent Intends to Return and Has Summoned Parliament Is Felt to Point to Better Conditions

RUSSIA MAY NOT LIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia.—The announcement made recently that the Persian foreign minister and M. Podgursky, a director of the Julfa-Tabriz Road Company, had signed an agreement by which a Russian company acquired the right to construct a railway from Julfa to Tabriz, at once raised the question as to the necessity of the Mejliss being convened at an early date, as according to the Persian constitution such an agreement without the consent of the Mejliss would be illegal.

The position in Persia at present is shortly as follows: The Persian Parliament ceased to sit for over a year. For some time past the regent, for reasons which no longer exist, has been staying in Paris. A state of political chaos has prevailed in northern Persia since Mr. Shuster was obliged to leave Teheran, and in accordance with the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 the British government has avoided any interference with Russia in her dealings with Persia in so far as they affect the northern zone.

Cabinet Ignored Writ

Immediately after the dissolution of the last Mejliss the regent issued a writ for the new elections. The then cabinet, however, not only did not carry the writ into effect, but made no attempt to avoid the many disastrous violations of the constitution brought about by Russian interference. It is now announced that the regent intends to return, and he has issued the necessary orders for the convocation of a new Parliament. If this is done, as at least there seems every likelihood of its being done, it would bring the condition of unconstitutionality which has prevailed in Persia for nearly a year to an end, and thus a first and very necessary step will be taken in the direction of better things.

The regent's task on his return will

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
FOLLIES—"The Governor's Lady."
REX—"Vaudeville."
PARK—"Officer 666."
PLYMOUTH—"Robert Lorraine."
SHUBERT—"Fanny's Money."
TREMONT—"The Yellow Jacket."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CHILDREN—"Everyman."
COHAN—"May Irwin."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"Liberty Hall."
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GALE—"Stop Thief."
GRAND—"Fine Feathers."
HARIS—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"H. B. Warner."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Five Frankforters."
WEST END—"Little Women."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Lewis Waller."
GRAND—"Helen Ware."
ILLINOIS—"Miss Billie Burke."
NICKERBOCKER—"The Iron Door."
OPERA HOUSE—"The New Secretary."
PRINCESS—"Lady From Oklahoma."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Monday, 7:30 p. m., "The Blue Forest" and "The Secret of Suzanne."
Tuesday, 8 p. m., "The Secret of Suzanne" and "Pagliacci."
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West."
Thursday, 8 p. m., "Hansel and Gretel" and "The Secret of Suzanne."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "The Girl of the Golden West"; 8 p. m., "Martha."

AUSTRIAN HEIR IN PUBLIC EYE



(Copyright by Stanley & Co.)

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, who is prominent figure in present European situation, with his wife and their family

Russian Attitude Uncertain

As far as England is concerned this will not be difficult, but what attitude Russia takes up in the future will, it may be assumed, be largely dependent upon the evidence which Persia gives of growing into something like real independence. As has been pointed out again and again by The Christian Science Monitor, Russia no more desires a strong and independent Persia than she desires a strong and independent Mongolia, or, before the happenings of the last few months, a strong and independent Turkey. The struggle in Persia, as far as Russia is concerned, is by no means over, but indeed is only just beginning, and when it is recollected that in regard to the new Julfa-Tabriz railway Russia has been able to carry her point as regards gauge in the teeth of the strongest possible opposition from the authorities in Teheran, it is evident that she is not relaxing her efforts, which all along have been directed towards the ultimate annexation of the northern zone.

When the new railway between Julfa and Tabriz is completed and when the extension is made, as it is to be made on to Kazvin, Russia will be able to run trains through from all parts of her vast railway system, without change, to within some 80 miles of the Persian capital. The effect of this facility upon the future policy of Russia cannot be over-estimated, and it cannot be pretended that the concession makes for the maintenance of the independence of Persia.

RAILWAY BUILDS INSTITUTE

(Special to the Monitor)

NEW SHILTON, England.—The Northeastern Railway Company has recently erected, at their own expense, a handsome new institute at New Shilton, for the benefit of their employees. Mr. Pease, a director of the Northeastern Railway Company, said that the directors were constantly endeavoring to bring about improvement and efficiency in their working system; also, without being egotistical, his opinion was that there were not many companies better managed than the Northeastern.

SKUTARI IS WATCHED BY ALL EUROPE

Chancelleries Believe Fall of Turkish Fortress Would Be Followed by Montenegrin Refusal to Yield Up Prize

ISSUE THEN IN DOUBT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The chancelleries of Europe must one and all be in hopes that the Turks will succeed in holding Skutari. On their ability to do so rests the development of the crisis towards peace or towards war. If the peak of Mount Tarabosh should be crowned by the Montenegrin flag before terms of peace have been arranged, it is difficult to see the course of future negotiations.

The simplicity of the Montenegrin diplomacy is worthy of the Black mountain. Tarabosh once stormed and Skutari in their hands, they will adopt the MacMahon formula. I am here and here I remain. The answer to that would be an order from the European concert to evacuate the capital of Albania. No one, however, knows better than King Nikola that the concert of Europe is at no time much more than a phrase.

The refusal to evacuate the town, if the order were given, would have to be followed by an ejection, and the ejection of the Montenegrin battalions, Slav in blood and Greek in religion, by Austrian Roman Catholic bayonets, might easily light such a blaze in Russia as even the Czar and M. Sazonoff could not put out. That is the primitive reasoning of King Nikola, and, from the point of view of Vienna, it has the disadvantage of being profoundly astute.

Situation Is Complicated

Then there are the other allies to reckon with. What if, in addition to turning one Slav power out of Skutari, it became necessary to turn a second Slav power out of Durazzo? If it is true, and the news seems fairly authentic, that the Servians are sending men and guns to Mr. Tarabosh, there is trouble ahead for the diplomats.

Thirty thousand Servians with 34 siege guns have, it is said, been embarked at Salonika on board Greek transports for conveyance to Durazzo, from whence they are to be marched to Skutari. If this is true, and if a serious combined attack on Skutari is to be carried out, it can only be because the allies are determined to stand together in forcing their claims to Albania upon Europe.

What, it may be asked, would be likely to happen if Austria entered not only Montenegro but Serbia? That is the question which is exercising official and public opinion in Austria-Hungary, and it is at the back of the extraordinary recent incident, when the semi-official Fremdenblatt contradicted the public declaration of the prime minister within a few hours of its utterance.

Contradiction Is Surprise

Count Sturgkh had informed a parliamentary deputation that there was every hope that the diplomatic tension would be relaxed in the immediate future. No secret was made of the fact that the Austrian premier had spoken by arrangement with the foreign minister of the dual monarchy.

The surprise of the capital may therefore be imagined when the Fremdenblatt, the semi-official organ of the foreign office in its next issue went out of its way to explain that no reconciliation had yet taken place and that all that the prime minister could express was his hope of such an eventual understanding.

Vienna is somewhat agitated at the indiscretion and not a little bewildered by the statement. Why, at the exact moment when the prime minister of the Austrian kingdom was endeavoring to calm public opinion, should the semi-official mouthpiece of the imperial foreign office proceed to discount his utterances?

The Neue Freie Presse indicates clearly enough that it is impossible for anybody to know on which authority to put their reliance, and whilst the Reichspost, the organ of the clerical military party, of which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is the leader, insists that a distinct change for the better has taken place, the Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, which is controlled in the same way as

MOUNTAIN TROOPS STILL ON GUARD



(Copyright by Daily Mirror)

Typical group of Montenegrin soldiery encamped before the Turkish fortress of Skutari

VOTE COUNTS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, S. Africa.—As reported in the special cable to the Monitor of Feb. 24, the passage of the arms bill through the House of Assembly has led to a vote against General Botha's ministry.

During the report stage of the arms and ammunition bill, a measure dealing principally with the importation and sale of firearms, Mr. Keyter, a member from the Orange Free State, brought forward a motion to reinstate a clause which should prevent the colored people obtaining gun licenses without special sanction of the minister. In the course of a heated discussion he made an attack upon General Smuts, minister of defense and finance, for his attitude in the matter, the minister having declared that he considered it unwise to make distinctions between the colored people and the natives where it could be avoided.

General Hertzog urged that distinction

should be made between the races, and feared a lax policy would lead to bad results.

Mr. Merriman and General Botha expressed their recognition of the fact that gun running should be checked, but the latter urged that the government were responsible for the well being of the colored population, and hoped that Mr. Keyter would withdraw his remarks. Mr. Keyter's motion to reinstate the clause was defeated by 79 votes to 20.

The bill was then recommitted for the discussion of an amendment incorporating the Cape and Natal principle of permits for the purchase of firearms. General Smuts termed the amendment vexatious, and declined to accept it. Later the amendment was put and carried by 58 to 38 votes.

The government voted in the minority with the Free States, while Mr. Merriman was supported by the Cape and Natal ministerialists.

the Fremdenblatt, declares that it is entirely premature to count, as the Reichspost does, on a partial demobilization in Galicia.

It is obvious that the Reichspost should speak with some authority at such a moment. The policy it announces is scarcely the policy which has been advocated by the party it represents, and if it is true, as it declares, that the demobilization will be begun forthwith, it is equally true that Count Berchtold has triumphed once more over the archduke.

Official News Pacific

The official news, published in Belgrade, that owing to the condition of military affairs the headquarters of the army will now be removed from Uskub to Nisch, is altogether pacific and makes entirely in the Reichspost's favor. But, of course, if Serbia and Montenegro were serious in forcing Austria to attack them, they would not need the presence of large forces either at Durazzo or Skutari, but only of a small garrison to be overwhelmed.

In spite, however, of all the wars and alarms of Europe the opinion is steadily gaining that the peace parties in the various chancelleries are gaining the upper hand. The quarrel is so entirely one between Austria and Russia that the other great powers have no doubt made every effort to prevent a rupture.

Germany and Italy have no more to gain by being dragged into a war at the heels of the dual monarchy than France or the United Kingdom have in being dragged into one by the Czar of all the Russias.

Germany and the United Kingdom have worked so strenuously for peace that, if it comes, and there is no reason to anticipate anything to the contrary, it will have been largely the work of the Wilhelmstrasse and Downing street.

Behind the veil of secrecy in that portion of Europe roughly spoken of as the Balkans, operations are, however, taking place, the consequences of which no one can foresee. What these operations are, however, is comparatively immaterial if St. Petersburg and Vienna can be brought to agree on some policy which has in it ultimately the seeds of peace.

BRITAIN ADOPTS MACHINE GUN FOR USE OF CAVALRY

Vickers Rifle-Caliber Automatic Has Many Advantages and It May Be Issued to Infantry

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A new pattern machine gun is to be issued to the cavalry, and the question of its issue to the infantry is also under consideration. The gun is the new Vickers rifle-caliber automatic gun, and is said to have the advantage of being very light. The present Maxim weighs 60 pounds, the German type weighs 49 pounds, while the Austrian Schwarzlose gun weighs 38.6 pounds.

During the last three years the gun has been adopted by the Russian army, the Italian army and navy, the Japanese navy and the Turkish navy, which have all had recent war experience. Its lightness enables it to be carried forward with the firing lines of infantry or dismounted cavalry, and so full strategic use may be made of it.

It has advantages other than this. The cooling arrangements send the water back over the bullet chamber and 25,000 rounds have been fired from one barrel without greatly affecting its accuracy. The position of Maxim guns is apt to be given away by the steam from the cooling arrangements, but in the new gun this defect is not so pronounced. The cost of replacing parts damaged by long continued firing is very slight, experiments showing that the only parts to suffer in the new gun are the firing gun point and the springs of the lock mechanism.

For dismounted work Messrs. Vickers have invented a special tripod mounting adaptable to three positions and enabling the gun to fire very steadily.

ADVANCE MADE IN N. S. W. EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The New South Wales system of state education made considerable progress last year from the kindergarten to the university. With the new year was inaugurated a new system of itinerant teachers with traveling schools for the benefit of children in isolated parts of the country. The New South Wales government has also arranged for teachers possessing special qualifications to be sent abroad periodically for special training.

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Free Trade for French Colonies Urged Dutch Sea-land Rich

TRIPLE TAXING WEIGHS FRENCH COLONIES DOWN

Customs Relations Declared to Be Vexed Question and the Free Entrance of Products Into Mother-Land Is Urged

INTEREST IS GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Interest in the French colonies and their administration is becoming so general that public opinion is at last realizing the imperative need of sound government there. The tendency to dismiss all questions relating to the colonies with a shrug of the shoulders is now a thing of the past, and on all hands one hears practical discussions and proposals as to their development.

One very vexed question is the unsatisfactory state of the customs relations between the colonies and France. The colonies are divided into two main classes: those called "colonies assimiles," that is to say, those which are subject to the same customs duty as the mother country, and those having special customs arrangements, that is, a special minimum tariff payable on all colonial produce entering into France.

This whole matter is in a most unsatisfactory state and is believed to have serious effect on the development of the colonies themselves. There is in fact an attempt now being made to legislate with a view to removing some of the obstacles handicapping the sale of colonial produce so as to give an impetus to colonial development. Much has been written in the press on the subject both for and against reciprocal treatment of the colonies and were it not for vested interests it is probable that free entry into France of all colonial produce would have been decided.

Triple Weight Alleged

The Temps in replying to one of the critics, who may be taken as representative of the opponents, says that the colonies are at present subject to a triple imposition under the weight of which it is quite impossible for them to develop. In the first place they are obliged to receive all French merchandise free, which means that they are forbidden by prohibitive tariffs to procure from abroad similar merchandise at a lower rate. This results in a formidable increase to them in the cost of living, an increase which in the case of objects of prime necessity such as sugar, etc., is equal to 30 per cent and 50 per cent and even as much in some cases as 100 per cent.

Secondly, since the mother country forbids the colonies to impose duties on imported goods they are compelled to levy a duty on their exports. This export duty is unreservedly considered as one of the worst taxes that could exist, but to enable them to have a revenue the colonies are obliged to have recourse to it.

Thirdly, the colonial products are further taxed on entering into France. This triple form of taxation gives to the French colonies a unique position in the world, for there is no other country existing where products are so weighed down with taxation.

Frenchman Handicapped

A Frenchman who wishes to colonize finds it to his interest to go into any other part of the world rather than the French colonies, which are surely a veritable absurdity. After having been happy enough to acquire an immense colonial empire, the creation of which will forever remain to the honor of the republic, France has taken steps to keep out colonists by the imposition of the most unjust and illogical tariffs. She has sought for markets, and when she has found them has applied herself to keeping them barren.

SEVENTY SCHOOL SITES DESIRED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The London county council propose to purchase 70 sites for schools during the next 15 years, at a cost of £25,000,000. By compulsory purchase under the lands clauses act the council would have to pay 10 per cent over the market value of these sites, which are occupied by slum and overcrowded property, and the council considered it unfair that the owners of slum property should get the same compensation as the man who keeps his property in good order. The council are, therefore, endeavoring to compulsorily acquire the property under section 21 of the housing act, 1890, instead of under the land clauses act, and to that end proposals have been laid before the select committee of the House of Lords on the compulsory purchase of lands (sanitary property).

OPENING ASKED FOR INDIANS IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Journalist Urges That Competitions Be Held in India at Same Time as in England

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRAS, India—Giving evidence before the public services commission, now sitting at Madras, G. A. Natesan, editor of the Indian Review, said that he accepted as generally satisfactory in principle the present system of recruitment by open competition in England, but to afford facilities to Indians he stanchly advocated a simultaneous competitive examination in India.

The present system of recruiting men for the civil service, he contended, shut out Indian youths, but under a simultaneous system the door would be thrown open to all, though for many years great obstacles would have to be overcome. He was strongly opposed to fixing a minimum proportion of Europeans.

In reply to a question by Sir Valentine Chirol, he said that there was a feeling of discontent in the country owing to the preponderance of English officials in the civil service and facilities and opportunities given them by the examinations being held in London. In reply to a question by Ramsay MacDonald, as to whether he did not think that the holding of simultaneous examinations in India would lead to the holding of simultaneous examinations in the colonies, and whether he would like the colonies to become civil servants in India, Mr. Natesan replied that if he had any authority he would completely shut out the colonialists from coming into India owing to their disgraceful conduct towards Indians. Examined by Abdur Rahim, Mr. Natesan said there had been a fairly marked improvement of late in the educational activity of the Muhammadans, and that this activity was increasing.

FRENCH TAXATION PLAN IS ATTACKED IN LEGISLATURE

Income Assessment Proposed. Also a Shift of Burden From Unimproved Lands to Securities

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—Attacks on the system of taxation which obtains in France are being made, both in the Chamber by the Radical Socialists and in the Senate. In the Chamber an amendment has been tabled by M. Malvy, in the name of the Radical Socialist group providing for the abolition of the principal existing taxes and their replacement by an income tax.

On examination of this financial policy it is seen to bear on the question of the condition of the agriculturist in France. The income tax policy would be of the greatest benefit to him since it would remove the greater part of the burden of taxation to which he is at present subjected.

Very much has been said and written of late years on the subject of the welfare of the agricultural population of France and a scheme had already been drafted by which, through the passing of special laws, some of the taxes paid by the rural population would have been shifted on to other classes of the population. This scheme had the advantage of not requiring the entire remodeling of the French fiscal system and for that reason had far greater chances of support than has M. Malvy's proposal.

In the Senate the question of the welfare of the agricultural population finds many sympathizers and the committee on the income tax bill has signified its intention of replacing the tax on land which has not been built on by a tax on securities, as well as on carrying through, before the end of the Legislature, the first section of the fiscal reform.

TOWN PLANNING FOR BLACKBURN

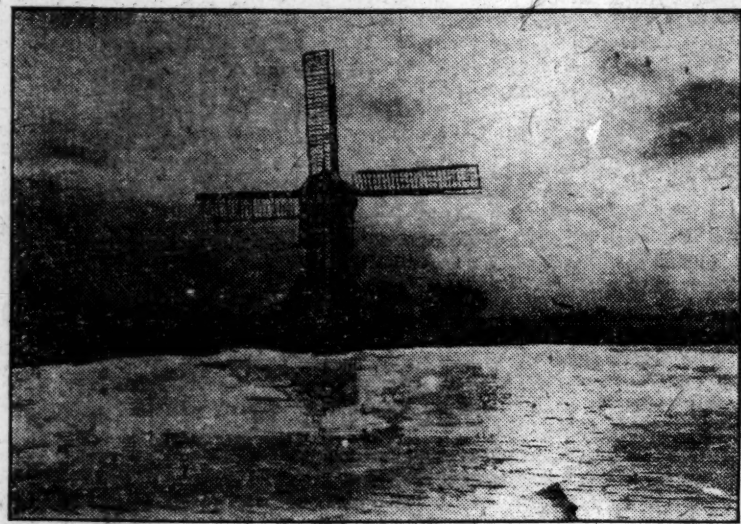
(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, Eng.—The highway committee of the Blackburn corporation has lately had a comprehensive scheme brought before it of street improvement for Blackburn. The idea is to have a series of main arteries, 60 feet in width, radiating from a common center and providing direct routes for trams and traffic to every part of the town. Salford bridge has been pointed out as a desirable main center.

The scheme includes a good deal of pulling down, erecting, enlarging and altering. The corporation are giving due attention to the possibility of further developments, so as not to interfere with any plans which may be made in the future for the improvement of the city.

VICTORIAN FRUIT GOES TO HAMBURG

(Special to the Monitor)
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Victorian fruit growers have booked shipping space for about 400,000 cases of apples and pears, or nearly 100,000 cases in excess of last season's export. It has been found that facilities for handling fruit at Hamburg are superior to those of London, whilst the prices are a shade better, and 25 per cent of this season's export will go to the German market.

DRAINED DUTCH SEA RICH AND POPULATED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
View of dyke in Holland with great windmill which is used for pumping out water

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM—When the devout pilgrim fathers left Amsterdam for the new world in search of a better place to worship they sailed across the Haarlemmer Meer (Haarlem sea) as far as Leyden. It probably took them a day or more and they saw nothing but water either to the right or left of them. The tourists who come to Holland now, cross the Haarlem sea in motor cars, and if they get their eyes off their guide books at all, they will see green fields, fine meadows with grazing cattle, and the bottom of what was formerly sea, densely populated by humanity. As the great continental railways in America have bridged distances and encouraged settlers over a prodigious area by tunneling through huge mountains and building across expansive plains, Holland has reduced distance and enlarged its inhabitable territory by draining vast seas.

In 1848 the project of reclaiming the Haarlem sea was actually begun. It consisted of building a large circular canal-dyke, elevated sufficiently to run the water into the North sea, around the sea itself, which had an area of about 100 square miles, and pumping the water out by windmills and steam engines. It took 30 months to pump the sea dry, which contained 831,831,501 cubic meters of water. It must still be pumped from the smaller to the greater canals constantly, in order to preserve an equable state of moisture, while if the dyke should break it would cause overflow.

Transformation Told

It is nothing short of marvelous that this region, an amphibious common, should in 60 years have been transformed into one of the most fertile sections of the Netherlands. It is worth while having a look at this little agricultural paradise, and hearing the story of its progress throughout the successive stages of its development, which has just reached a climax by a cross-crossing of railroads over the reclaimed area.

The early topography of Holland contained numerous swamps, inferior lakes, and the large Haarlem sea, within the triangle of cities, Haarlem, Amsterdam, and Leyden, with a narrow stretch of high sand dunes between Haarlem and the mouth of the Rhine near Katwyk. The waters of the Rhine from the south, the waters of the Zuyder Zee from the north, continually filtered into this region and made moorlands of what was not already lakes and sea, almost uninhabitable by man. On the dryer patches, grass grew along the water's edges, reeds projected their slender stems, while the giant stalks crested through the marshes.

The earliest inhabitants of Holland did not settle in these swamps. They sought the high sand hills, which sheltered this area from complete annihilation by the sea, where the noblemen built their castles. They penetrated the swamps during summer, when the water was at low tide, to graze their cattle and gather reeds for their buildings, but for the most part, century after century, left these fens and morasses to their wild state of real savage water lands. Nothing is ever unearthed in those reclaimed polders in the way of relics of Germanic or Roman invasions.

Water-Wolf Driven Back

The earliest industry, aside from negligible pastoral interests, of that section was turf-making, which provided the surrounding cities with fuel. The gradual extraction of earth in the manufacture of peat almost broke down what barriers there were between one pool of water and another, until the region practically resolved itself into a vast sea. The sea then began to assert itself in the direction of Amsterdam and Leyden, at which time the authorities began to take it in hand. It was in the nineteenth century that the Haarlem sea, the hungry water-wolf of Holland, was hunted down.

Sixty years have now elapsed since that gigantic reclamation project was begun. Before that time the waters reigned defiantly and a few fishermen laboriously eeked out a scant livelihood where today we find a land of great fertility, producing treasures of agricultural products, where many honest Dutchmen toil and accumulate wealth, and no one holds any terror of the sea.

Its fine cattle, its flowing fields of small grain, its small cities and factories stand as veritable monuments to the Dutchman's victory over Neptune.

As previously mentioned, the reclamation of the Haarlem sea was begun by constructing a heavy double ring-dyke, 50 to 100 inches above the water-level of Amsterdam, inclosing a canal around the sea itself. When the ring-dyke and canal were finished the drainage began by using steam-pumps.

Vegetation Sprang Up

The edges of the lake, which were first dry, immediately sprouted a thick coat of flora, springing up, no doubt, from seeds deposited there in earlier centuries. After the whole body of water was pumped out, small canals feeding larger ones successively kept the land dry. When the lake was empty and the amphibious inhabitants were expelled, numerous plants, rushes, reeds and willows sprang up, and in the softer spots, wild endive, the well-known native plant of newly drained soil, which disappears again after two years without leaving any trace, shot up in great abundance. The soil of the reclaimed area had such great fertility that a forest of plant life almost grew up in a night, like the stalk in the fable of "Jack and the Bean Stalk."

The total cost of draining the Haarlem sea was \$13,789,377. The whole tract within this dyke brought \$8,030,081, which left a deficit of about \$5,000,000, for which at the same time, safety was insured to surrounding territory with its inhabitants, and the annual expense of keeping the country from inundation was thereafter decreased.

After the water had been drained off of this newly reclaimed land, the soil had to be prepared for agricultural purposes. The land had to be flattened and treated and the polder had to be ditched into sections from which the moisture must constantly filter into small canals, which frequently also serve as fences between the different fields and farms. Furthermore, roads had to be built, bridges constructed and the land subdivided.

Experts Studied Land

Then came the question of expert studies as to how such land could be made the most productive and what kind of farming it was most suitable for. The polder was formed into a county. At the first election, in 1855, only six people had the right to vote. The population soon increased thereafter, however, for in 1860 it numbered 7237; in 1874, 12,253; in 1890, 15,297, while in 1910 the number had mounted to 19,440. The land in this new community was not only bought by capitalists for investment purposes, but also by farmers who settled on it. From all parts of Holland farmers came hither, making at once such a heterogeneous population as settled in a night in the state of Oklahoma when it was thrown open to the public.

The consequence of this conglomeration was the formation of a unique colony, possessing different characteristics, the inhabitants wearing the quaint costumes of their original homes and constructing houses and barns after the fashion of their birthplaces. At first each farm had a dissimilar style of house, an individual method of farming and the culture of products, which bore the character of the place of origin of the proprietor. Gradually this heterogeneous mass melted into a more homogeneous class, although today marked traces of dissimilarity are observable. In agricultural pursuits now the same methods are employed and similar crops cultivated on adjoining farms.

Agriculture Is Industry

Agriculture, in the nature of small grain, gardening, dairy farming and livestock, with some horticultural interests, is the chief industry of the reclaimed area. Hoofddorp, a flourishing little village in the very center of what was formerly the Haarlem sea, is the principal market, which now, as a terminal of the new railroad, promises to become a live city in a dead sea, instead of a dead city on a live sea. Hoofddorp is but a short ride by automobile from Amsterdam, over a perfect road offering scenes of abundant thrift and prosperity.

The reclaimed Haarlem sea is a typical example of the more recently drained polders of Holland. The ground-level in this area is from three to five yards below water-level of Amsterdam, and forms a deep basin inside the ring-dyke, while the ring-dyke and the inclosed canal is only a little higher than the sea. Amsterdam itself being slightly below sea-level. The land within this basin is regularly and most economically divided into squares, small canals being the dividing line, with long straight highways along main canals, which are set with stately rows of spreading yew trees.

As this reclaimed district is entirely devoted to intensive agriculture, it makes quite a contrast to the grasslands in the low morasses of the Amstelland, the gardens and bulb fields near the dunes, the woods at The Hague, and the sandy regions of the west, in Gelderland. Extensive forests are not found in this drained polder, yew trees planted along thoroughfares and in farmyards being about the only exception. About one third of the Haarlem Meer is sown with grass, the remainder being devoted to the culture of cereals and garden produce.

Sugar Beets Favored

From appearances, the cultivation of small grain in the Haarlem Meer is not as common as formerly, chiefly because other products yield better profits, principal of which is sugar beets, which are gradually extending their production area over the Netherlands. The writer has inspected the sugar beet fields of Russia, Germany and Colorado, but in no instance did he see a finer stand than that growing at the bottom of this extinguished sea. The beet sugar is important here as a principal crop, being near the refineries of Amsterdam, who set the sugar standard for the world, and as a by-product the waste is a most nourishing food for milk cows.

In 1911, this one polder had an acreage of sugar beets equal to the sum of that put to wheat and oats. Smaller tracts were about 1800 acres in beans; 1200 acres in peas; 1200 acres in carrots; 1200 acres in spinach; 600 acres in caraway seed; and, 300 acres in potatoes. It will be observed that this is not a potato district, that industry being largely centered at Groningen and in other northern provinces. Aside from the aforesaid crops, fruit is considerably cultivated, and a great variety of vegetables not named above abound in superabundance.

This in itself is proof that the government has long since collected in taxes more than enough to pay the deficit occasioned by the reclamation of the sea. It further stimulates the hope that sooner or later the Zuyder Zee shall be likewise disciplined and another fertile province added to the domain of the Netherlands, which project is periodically discussed and not immediately assayed for lack of funds. Long ago these vigorous Dutchmen have been turning wistful eyes on the gold that may be obtained from the grass roots if they could only get at the bottom of that sea.

TOKIO GREETED DR. SUN YAT SEN
(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Dr. Sun Yat Sen has arrived at Tokio. He received an enthusiastic welcome from the immense crowds which gathered to meet him. The story of his reforms and of his famous escape, are so well known that the people are intensely interested in seeing something of the man who has done so much for his country.

YEW TREE FAVORED BY DUTCH FARMER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Typical farmyard of a prosperous agriculturist in what was once the Haarlem Meer, or sea

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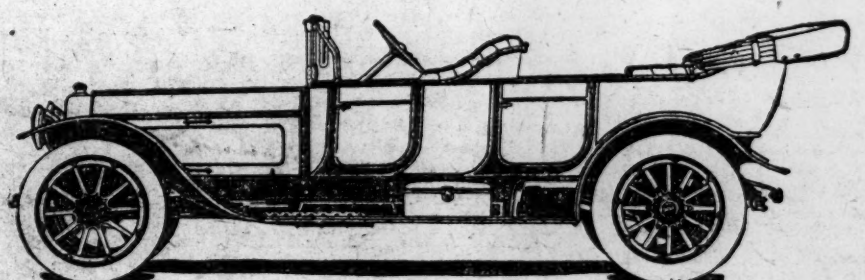
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DUNKIRK FAST GROWING CITY

Lake Erie City in Heart of Chautauque Grape Belt, Awakened to Its Many Natural Advantages, Sees a Promising Future

PRODUCING CENTER

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Through its location in the heart of the Chautauque grape belt, one of the most productive fruit areas in the world, Dunkirk has been especially favored. In the season of 1912 the total value of the grape crop of Chautauque county was \$2,082,055.87, and 2,960,100 gallons of unfertilized grape juice and other products were yielded that season.

Dunkirk is essentially a home city, beautifully located on the south shore of Lake Erie, 28 miles east of Buffalo, at the head of one of the finest natural harbors on the Great Lakes. The people of the city only recently awakened to a realization of the inestimable value of the natural advantages with which their location is endowed, and an energetic movement is now in progress which has in view the commercial and national development of the city. Several years ago the federal government constructed an effective breakwater and deepened and enlarged the harbor at a cost of \$500,000, and an appropriation of \$100,000 recently has been secured from Congress for harbor improvement, conditional upon the expenditure by the city of \$100,000 for a new public dock. Work on both undertakings will be under way soon. The federal government also has granted a liberal appropriation for a postoffice site and building, and Dunkirk is confidently looking forward to a future bright with promise.

Among the many natural commercial advantages that Dunkirk possesses is a cheap and abundant supply of natural gas. Few other cities are located so advantageously with respect to railroad facilities. Dunkirk is on the main line of the New York Central, almost exactly midway between New York and Chicago. Fifty-four passenger trains stop for local service each day. Besides the New York Central, Dunkirk is served by the Erie, running to New York; the Pennsylvania, running from Buffalo to Pittsburgh; the Nickel Plate, running from Buffalo to Chicago, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh, running from Dunkirk to Jamestown, N. Y., thence to Titusville, Pa.

The municipality owns and operates a water system and an electric power plant, and the excellent service given by both shows that under proper manage-



Business street in Dunkirk—Large building is Masonic temple

ment municipal control of public utilities may be made both efficient and economical. The city power plant furnishes electric power to local industries at a lower cost than can be secured from one of the Niagara power companies, 60 miles away.

Thriving Industries

Dunkirk is the home of several thriving industries. The largest is the plant of the American Locomotive Company, covering 115 acres, with a maximum capacity of 70 engines per month and employing at times more than 4000 men. Among the smaller industries are an axe company which exports its product to all parts of the world; a lithograph plant, a silk goods manufactory, a paper box mill, and a steel company, which manufactures a specially high-grade quality of tool steel. Within the past year two new industries have been added.

Probably the local institution of which Dunkirkers are the most proud is their public school system, one of the best equipped and best-manned in New York state. Besides the usual elementary and academic branches, instruction is given in manual training, domestic science, kindergarten and commercial work. Those who wish to prepare for teaching as a profession may secure a free course at one of the best normal schools in the state, located at Fredonia, three miles distant and connected by trolley.

Several years ago the city purchased 50 acres of woodland on the lake shore, just west of the harbor and separated from it by a projecting harbor-protecting peninsula called Gratiot Point. This tract has been improved and laid out with driveways and walks, and the city has erected a large dancing pavilion, a band stand, benches and tables. The

shore line here consists of cliffs rising vertically 30 feet above the water, and the fine lake view which the location commands makes this one of the most attractive of parks.

Population Growth

Dunkirk now has about 18,000 population and the last census figures showed a growth of 48 per cent in 1900-1910. The city also is a central location for iron, coal and lumber. The harbor will be one of the safest and most convenient on the Great Lakes, with ample waterfront and sufficient depth for the largest freight steamers.

City Well Planned

For building and drainage the topography of the city is very favorable. From the lake back for about three miles the surface has a gradual incline and then rises abruptly to a height of from 700 to 900 feet, forming the ridge of Arkwright hills in the rear as the south boundary of the coast plain. The streets are laid out in accordance with intelligent city-planning and are lined with luxuriant shade trees of maple, elm and hickory. The spacious and well-kept lawns, the commodious dwellings and the general expression of comfort and elegance everywhere noticeable at once impress the stranger with the fact that Dunkirk is a city of homes. Within the past few years numerous costly residences and business blocks have been erected, and an elegant, commodious and conveniently located Union station, where the passenger service of the five railroads of the city will be centered, is promised for the near future.

With so many advantages Dunkirk looks forward to development which will make it one of the most extensive manufacturing centers on the Great lakes.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

EVER ONWARD

The change of captains has taken place. The new has come, the old has gone. And "the ship of state" with its old-time grace

Sails on and on and on and on.

While it is probable that President Wilson during his long service as college instructor and president always commended the young men who did the four year term course in three years, it is not likely that he will now set about it to complete his present four year task in less time.

UNANIMOUS

"Do you suppose there is any one thing regarding which all men are of the same opinion?"

"Well, yes, I believe that at least all married men are convinced that there are more buttons than are absolutely necessary on the back of the average woman's dress."

There are compensations everywhere. Rhode Island, which is the smallest state in the Union has the reputation of producing the largest turkeys.

NATURALLY

"Do you think that cooking by electricity has served to lessen your household bills?"

"No I am of the opinion that it is adding to my 'current' expenses."

It really does seem as if some way should be found for regulating the alleged coal trust by laws found in Blackstone, Littleton or Coke.

FOOT NOTES

Though crocheted slippers are everywhere,

Perhaps it may be news

That lots of people, here and there,

Are wearing "crow-shade" shoes.

FRUITER LIMON BRINGS TOURISTS

Among the passengers on the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, Captain Blair, from Port Limon, C. R., was David White, who will reside in Cambridge. Also on board the Limon were Jesse C. Porter of New York, a mining engineer, and Mrs. Porter, William F. Donovan of Rockland, Mass., who has visited the canal, and Umberto Cui.

The Limon brought in a cargo of 35,000 stems of bananas, and 105 boxes of oranges.

OPERA IN PARK PLAN OF MAYOR

Popular opera at low prices in Franklin park next summer, was the subject of a conference between Mayor Fitzgerald and Walter L. Finigan, chief clerk of the music department yesterday.

Mr. Finigan said a New York musical company would give a series of operas on a temporary stage which the company provides, for a guarantee of \$2000.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who considers the project a commendable one, stated that as the matter was now purely one of expense, he will have Mr. Finigan get data as to when the parks are open.

GOVERNMENT ASKS POSTOFFICE SITE

Following the receipt of a notice from the United States treasury department asking for a free location for a postoffice in Malden, Mayor Charles Schumaker of that city, will ask the city council tomorrow evening, to take steps towards securing such a location.

The congressional appropriation for \$175,000 for a postoffice building has been passed by Congress. The two sites which are considered are those at Salem and Ferry streets, and at Main and Irving streets.

CITY EMPLOYEES TO GET MORE PAY

Boston city laborers are to receive an increase to \$2.50 in wages within a few days, according to labor union officers. They say that Mayor Fitzgerald has already ordered the department heads to pay the \$2.50 minimum wage rate just as soon as the pending budget is passed.

The announcement of this action of Mayor Fitzgerald was made yesterday at the meeting of the national executive board of the Federation of State, City and Town Employees' Union.

SINGLE TAXERS BACK MR. SMITH

Indorsement was given Councilor Earnest E. Smith in his investigation of real estate assessments in Boston by the Massachusetts Single Tax League at a dinner held Saturday. John Z. White of Chicago was the principal speaker, and said that the first communities to adopt the policy of exempting personality and improvements from taxation will benefit most.

SCHOLARLY PLAN STOPPED

Following the recommendations of the graduate board, scholarships at the Harvard school of business administration will be stopped. The money which in former years has been available for scholarships at the school will be turned into the so-called loan fund conducted there.

STATE WORK ON CAPE ALL RIGHT SAYS MR. McNARY

Chairman of Harbor and Land Committee Reports Satisfactory Results of Inspection Tour

Members of the legislative committee on harbors and public lands returned to Boston late Sunday after an extensive tour of Cape Cod and the shore of Plymouth county. Visits were made to most of the places desiring appropriations from the state for improvements.

The committee examined Scituate harbor, which it is proposed to improve as a harbor of refuge. At Plymouth there are requests for additional dredging. An inspection of the Cape Cod canal was made, although this project is not directly affected by pending legislation.

Dredgings proposed at the mouth of the Bass river, Yarmouth, and the Herring river, Wellfleet, improvements at Rock harbor and Provincetown harbor were all considered by the committee. William S. McNary of Boston, chairman of the board of harbor and land commissioners, was among those who accompanied the committee.

He said that he was satisfied with the progress being made on the state owned land back of the town of Provincetown where an experiment in reforestation is being undertaken.

The state owns in all 3250 acres. The grasses which were started in the sand as a preliminary to setting out shrubs and then pine tree seedlings are flourishing, said Chairman McNary.

LIGHT AND HEAT PLAN AT HARVARD

The Harvard Illustrated Magazine in its current number proposes a central light and power plant to supply the heat and light to all the buildings in the college yard at Harvard. It is planned that Boylston hall, now used as a chemical laboratory, but soon to be vacated, can be fitted for the plant at a cost of about \$40,000, with \$10,000 additional to be spent for wiring all the college buildings.

The proposition has met with favor at Harvard, for the lighting facilities are now obtained from a private corporation, while the heating of the buildings in the yard is done from two rather antiquated boiler systems.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA GREATER

NEW YORK—In 11 months from April 1, 1912, to March 1, 1913, of current fiscal year, 357,331 immigrants arrived in Canada; 133,711 British, 124,398 from the United States and 99,223 from all other countries combined.

In the same 11 months of the preceding fiscal year 311,640 immigrants arrived, of whom 124,483 were British, 117,438 from the United States and 69,905 from all other countries combined.

MRS. F. L. WHITMAN WINS ON RECOUNT

As a result of the recount of the school committee vote of last week Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman of Cambridge will remain a member of the school board for another three years.

According to the count election night, Dr. Leo T. Myles, Democratic candidate, defeated Mrs. Whitman by 80 votes. The recount made Mrs. Whitman win by 80 votes.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal department of the New Haven road is changing the location of South bay mechanical tower at the junction of the Midland division and First street freight terminal's entrance.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road will furnish reserved equipment from South station at 9:25 o'clock tonight for the Wellesley Club members.

Walter Shedd, track supervisor, Boston Terminal Company, is experimenting with the Cole interlocking tie-plate and railroad brace on curves in South station passenger yard.

The Boston Symphony orchestra occupied three drawing room sleepers on the New Haven road's Shore line express from South station this morning for New York city.

H. E. Astley, general road master of the New Haven road, has a large floating gang laying new steel on the Plymouth division, between Atlantic and Quincy.

New England representatives of the National Railway Appliance Association occupied special Pullman sleepers attached to the Boston & Albany road's Chicago special from South station last evening en route to Chicago.

The New Haven railway private air brake instruction car, No. 650, is located at South station power house yard for instructing trainmen on air brakes, steam heating and lighting.

The Boston & Maine Albany road furnished special service from Boston to Springfield and return yesterday for the accommodation of members of Bible Watch Ward and Tower Society.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops 10 standard passenger engines equipped to burn coke, for service between Boston and the 30 mile limit.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

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SAILINGS TO LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG S. S. KAISERIN AUG. VIC. 28,000 Tons March 27, 10 A. M. MEDITERRANEAN S. S. HAMBURG 11,000 Tons April 5, 9 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

PRES. LINCOLN.....March 20, 8 A. M. AMERICA.....April 12, 10 A. M. KAISERIN AUG. VIC.....March 27, 10 A. M. PRETORIA.....April 17, 3 P. M. PATRICIA.....April 8, 8 A. M. CINCINNATI.....April 24, 11 A. M. PRES. GRANT.....April 10, 11 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA.....April 26, 12 noon Hamburg direct. 2nd cabin only.

FROM BOSTON S. S. CINCINNATI.....June 7 S. S. CINCINNATI.....July 19 S. S. CLEVELAND.....June 24 S. S. CLEVELAND.....July 29 MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES AND GENOA S. S. HAMBURG.....April 5, 9 A. M. S. S. MOLTKE.....April 18, 8:30 A. M. S. S. HAMBURG.....May 20, 9 A. M. S. S. MOLTKE.....June 2, 8:30 A. M. *Omit call at Madeira and Algiers.

S. S. IMPERATOR WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP. Will make her first trip from HAMBURG MAY 18, arriving here MAY 31. Books now open for season starting JUNE 7. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

CRUISES

To the Panama Canal and West Indies March 29, by S. S. Moltke

Apr. 10 & 30, S. S. Victoria Luise Largest Steamer Cruising in the Caribbean. Duration of 16 Days. \$145 and up. Ketch Cruise

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

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607 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

STORE NEWS

The Filigree wireless station was opened to the public at 7 o'clock this morning. The operator, L. S. White, was in communication at that time with the tug Cuba off Highland Light, that being the first communication between the new station and a boat at sea. It is the only public wireless station in Boston, and corresponds in size to one in New York city. Under the right atmospheric conditions the range of this station will be more than 2500 miles.

A feature of especial interest is the wireless bulletin service. This includes reports of steamships sailing from or entering the port of Boston or New York, transatlantic or coastwise, giving destination, position at 7 a. m. and information of extraordinary happenings on board. The service will also include official weather reports.

The instructors, some of whom have volunteered their services, are: Basketry, Mrs. E. W. Arnold and Miss Ella Burbank; brass work, Miss Grace Thorson; chair caning, Leo Bresnahan; gymnastics, Samuel Daniels; shoe repairing, Frank T. Froberg. Plans are under way for opening the union camp at Wilmington about July 7.

WATERBURY MAY GET NEW ARMORY

HARTFORD, Conn.—Senator John J. Purcell, chairman of the legislative committee on military affairs, says the outlook for an appropriation for an armory at Waterbury is good. The 60 Waterbury-men who came before the Legislature Thursday in support of the bill made an excellent impression, says the Senator, and presented a strong appeal for a new building.

MILITIA INSPECTION AT SALEM SALEM, Mass.—State inspections on the local militia companies will be held this week. Tonight Co. H of the Eighth Infantry will be inspected by Major Sweetser. On the four succeeding nights Co's. A, C, D and B of the Second Corps Cadets will be inspected in respective order as named by Col. Fred R. Robinson. The inspections will be in open order and in full service equipment.

BOTANY LECTURES PLANNED Four Wednesday evening lectures on botany are offered by the B. Y. M. C. U. beginning March 19. Dr. A. L. Gunderson will be the instructor, and a survey will be made of plant families, with mention of common Boston plants and important economic species. Four botanical excursions on alternate Sunday afternoons, beginning April 19, will be taken. These trips will be to Middlesex falls, Stony brook, Blue hills and Arnold arboretum. The course is open to both men and women.

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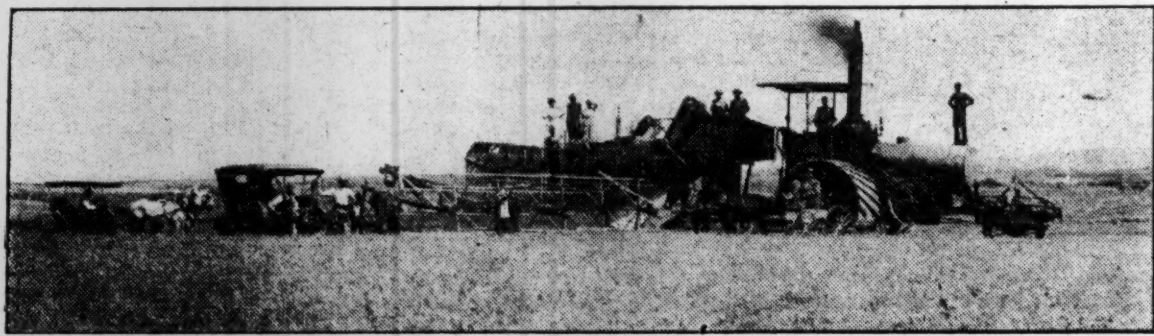
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HARVESTING SCENE ON A FARM AT IDAHO FALLS



IDAHO FALLS, Ida.—The coming of the dry farming process of growing products has given value to many thousands of acres of unproductive lands in the upper Snake river valley, in Idaho. By intelligent conservation of moisture, through proper cultivation, these dry farm lands can be made to produce a profitable crop of from 20 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre, and other grain is being grown successfully. The accompanying view shows a combined harvesting and threshing machine in a 2000-acre wheat field on a dry farm near Idaho Falls, Idaho. These dry farms are on bench lands which lie above the irrigated lands, and until the last few years were considered of no value.

ARMY CARRIES OUT DEFENSE PLANS ON HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HONOLULU—In the execution of carefully laid plans of the general staff of the United States army for the defense of the Hawaiian islands, the year 1912 marks an epoch on Oahu.

The permanent post at Ft. Ruger, including barracks for the enlisted men and quarters for the officers, all of reinforced concrete construction was completed and land clearing, tree planting and general landscape improvement have transformed the appearance of the post that lies in the shadow of Diamond head.

Little change was made at Ft. de Russy, the principal event being the completion of the six-inch battery, and the mounting of the guns. The em-

placements for the 14-inch battery were completed.

The 12-inch gun battery at Ft. Kamehameha, adjacent to Pearl harbor, was completed, and the pits for the mortar battery constructed.

At Schofield barracks, construction work and improvements aggregating more than \$1,000,000 were started.

In connection with Schofield barracks a contract was let for the construction of a 40,000,000-gallon dam on the south fork of the Kaukonahua river that will impound all the water that can be used by the permanent establishment. This supply will be carried through five miles of 24-inch pipe, which is now being manufactured.

LEAGUE AGAINST "THREE-DECKERS"

A plea for the discontinuance of future building of the wooden "three-deckers," a type of tenement houses found throughout the state, is being made in a circular issued by the Massachusetts Civic League, which urges the passage of House bill 1226, a bill before the House known as "The Tenement House Act for Cities."

RUSSELL KING TO TALK TO CLUB

Russell King of Cambridge, author and writer, will speak at the regular meeting of the New England Woman's Club, 589 Boylston street tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. His subject will be, "The Nature of Rights." Reading of reports and election of officers will follow.

GUESTS DINE AS FIREMEN WORK

Men and women guests at the Parker house listened to music and enjoyed their dinners, while firemen worked on the upper floors, where they had been summoned on a still alarm about 7 o'clock last night. The damage was slight.

CROWDS ATTEND FLOWER SHOW

More visitors than usual attended the last day of the flower show at Horticultural hall yesterday. During the afternoon the hall was crowded. The orchestra music was especially pleasing.

Charles H. Mann, who has done much to promote the cultivation of New England apples gave away free samples.

The tropical palm garden was much appreciated. The exhibits were so arranged that one passing around the several masses of foliage plants came upon beds of brilliant blossoms hitherto unseen, each bed of flowers entirely different from any other bed.

PIANO CONCERT AT HARVARD

A new era of cooperation between artists and the music department of Harvard University will be inaugurated this afternoon, when Max Pauer will give a piano recital at the new lecture hall, Harvard, at 4:15 o'clock. A special rate of 50 cents and 25 cents is being made for tickets, and if the recital is successful it may be followed by other similar concerts.

HARDWARE MEN ON WAY TO FLORIDA

Hardware dealers of New England who are en route to the national convention to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., from March 19 to 21, are due in St. Augustine tonight. They will spend all day tomorrow in the historic city and take a special train for Jacksonville in the evening.

The Boston and New England people include: Mr. and Mrs. D. Fletcher Barber, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Mackey, Mrs. Caroline Mackey, Miss Geraldine Mackey, Miss May Mackey, Miss Caroline Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Willett, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mrs. Marion Willett, Miss Ruth Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Stacey, Miss Ruth M. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Archie J. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas Law, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bratton, James H. Kennedy, Mrs. Louise Mabie, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dustin, Henry S. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Foley, Charles J. Fix, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Ernst, Mrs. C. C. Voltz, Miss Laura Voltz and L. A. Districh.

BOSTON ENGINEER CONSULTS

The special committee of the Providence city council has called Howard A. Carson, a Boston engineer, into consultation regarding the building of a subway in Providence, work on which will be started soon.

COMMERCE BOARD DINES MARCH 25

March 25 is the date set for the annual dinner of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be held at the Boston City Club at 6:30 p. m. The committee in charge wishes it understood that wholesalers will be welcome.

CLUB TO PRESENT DRAMA

Members of the Enterprise Dramatic Club of West Somerville will present the two-act drama "Down by the Sea" in the vestry of the Third Universalist church tonight.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL BILL UP FOR DEBATE

Contest Expected in House Today on Underwood Measure to Keep Children at Studies Until They Are 15 Instead of 14

FAVORABLY REPORTED

Debate is expected in the House today on Representative Underhill's bill to raise the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 years. The matter was postponed today at the request of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan and the question comes on his motion to refer the measure to the committee on social welfare.

It is understood that objection will be made to this motion and that the House will be urged to pass the bill along. It has already taken one reading.

For several years Mr. Underhill has been sponsor for bills to increase the compulsory school age. His desire for some time was to raise the age to 16 years, but he has felt that it was expedient to compromise and is now working for the bill on the calendar which raises the age but a single year.

Last year as in previous years the bills to raise the school age have not been favored by the committee, but this year the bill came in to the House with a favorable report from the education committee.

As originally considered the bill provided that in case of enactment its provisions should become operative on Sept. 1 of this year. A change has been made so that the bill will take effect on September, 1914.

The school attendance act was amended in 1905 so as to provide also that "every child under 16 years of age who cannot read at eight and write legibly simple sentences in English" should attend the public day schools or some private school. Mr. Underhill's bill provides a change in this provision so that it would apply to such children 17 years old and under.

The bill contains also a provision that a pupil who has passed the age of 14 years may attend a vocational school instead of the regular day schools.

This provision reads as follows: "Provided, however, that attendance of a child over 14 years of age upon a vocational school established and maintained under the provisions of chapter 471 of the acts of the year 1911, with subsequent amendments, shall be accepted as an equivalent to the attendance of such a child upon the public day school required by this act. Attendance of a child over 14 years of age upon such a vocational school shall be elective and not compulsory. The board of trustees for vocational education for such a vocational school shall be charged with the duty and responsibility of cooperating with the school committee and superintendent of schools in the enforcement of the attendance upon the school required by this act."

TO BUILD HYDRO-AEROPLANE

LOS ANGELES—Plans for the construction of a hydro-aeroplane by a class organized by the students at the University of California are complete.

The new work has been begun by Walter J. Seaborn, city clerk of Berkeley, who will direct the building of the machine and give instruction in its operation. Under Mr. Seaborn is a corps of university students.

Two passengers will be accommodated in the machine, which will be equipped with a 60 horsepower motor designed to drive the plane at a speed of 50 miles an hour on water and 55 miles an hour in the air.

PUBLIC UTILITY BILL FAVORED

COLUMBUS, O.—What is called the Mills bill and which provides the means whereby municipalities may purchase public utilities, has been reported by the House committee on cities. This is the bill remodeled from one of the measures favored by Mayor Hunt to go beyond the limitations of the Longworth act in issuing bonds for building the loop railway in Cincinnati. The bill provides that bonds may be issued for this purpose beyond the Longworth act and that a sinking fund shall be established.

MANSION IS TEMPORARY SCHOOL

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Temporary use of the Wakefield mansion, on the estate bought by the town for a high school for temporary school quarters, will be proposed at the town meeting tonight by M. E. S. Clemons, town counsel. A movement is afoot to provide larger library quarters, the room which it now occupies in the town hall being needed for town offices.

OLIVER EMPLOYEES STRIKE

PITTSBURGH—The Oliver iron and steel mill was closed today by the company officials. Only two departments, employing 100 men, are in operation. The 1600 strikers of Saturday were today joined by 1400 workers made idle by the closing of the plant. The strikers plan a parade and meeting this afternoon.

FRESHMEN TO DEBATE

A call for candidates for the Harvard freshman debating team to meet Yale and Princeton 1916 in a triangular contest on May 2 has been issued. Subject of the debate will be "Resolved That the Members of the President's Cabinet Should Have a Seat and a Voice in All Discussions in Both Houses of Congress."

FORMER INDIAN COMMISSIONER WILL LECTURE



ROBERT G. VALENTINE Who is to talk on the government policy in dealing with its charges

"Characteristics of the Indians and Policy of the United States Government" is the subject upon which Robert G. Valentine, former commissioner of Indian affairs, will address the Field and Forest Club this evening in the Pierce building, Copley square. The public is invited.

MISSOURI ROADS TO INCORPORATE IN THE STATE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—To compel every railroad and electric railway operating in Missouri to incorporate, both branches of the Legislature have passed a bill recently.

For five previous sessions substantially the same kind of a bill was defeated in the Senate.

Senator Casey attacked the foreign railroad corporations and their custom of taking suits to federal courts. He said the records for 15 years in Jackson county show damages of only \$500 adjudged against these corporations in the federal courts.

"Who is penalized?" asked Senator Casey, "the people or the non-resident railroad corporation?"

SEEK TO SAVE LUMBER INDUSTRY

ST. JOHN, N. B.—New Brunswick lumbermen have petitioned the provincial government to decree that leases of crown lands in the province shall be in perpetuity hereafter and that while the interest of the public should be safeguarded in the new renewal licenses, the lumber lands should be leased with regard to the vested interests involved.

Premier Fleming says that the government is answering the question and that all the interests have not yet been heard, but there would be time to get legislation this session which would settle the matter. He added the government realized the importance of the question, and would endeavor to act so as to give reasonable permanence, confidence and protection to the lumber men.

HARRIMAN ESTATE ABOUT \$80,000,000

NEW YORK—Inventory of the estate of E. H. Harriman filed with the state comptroller by Mrs. Harriman, declares that the property today is worth about \$80,000,000. The figures show that the estate amounted to \$70,000,000 in 1909 when Mr. Harriman passed away. The bulk of the property was in railroad, steamship, industrial securities and real estate.

Mr. Harriman owned 51,900 shares of Union Pacific preferred stock appraised at \$5,371,650 and 55,000 of common estimated at \$10,725,000. He had 1000 shares of Southern Pacific which were valued at \$124,000. The stock he owned in the Erie railroad was worth \$8,840,000.

BEEF PACKERS MAY COME EAST

CHICAGO—That Armour & Co. have contracted to spend \$2,000,000 for a waterfront site for a packing house in Jersey City, N. J., was announced on Sunday. It is reported that Swift & Co., Morris and the Cudahys are to buy sites also. The belief that the tariff on beef is to be removed is said to be the actuating cause for this departure on the part of the beef packing houses.

ITALIANS HEAR HISTORY LECTURE

Many Italians attended the lecture on the history of the United States, given by Prof. Vittoria Raccia of Rome at the North Bennet street industrial school yesterday afternoon. This was the second in a series of lectures being given under the auspices of the Circolo Italo-Americano and the Lowell Institute for the benefit of Italians.

HEARING ON WORKMEN'S ACT SET

HARTFORD, Conn.—March 20 at 2 p. m. was set for another hearing on the workmen's compensation act before the joint committees of labor and judiciary in the hall of the House of Representatives, at which the stock insurance companies of this city are expected to answer the attacks made upon them at the hearing held last Tuesday.

SCHOOL VACATIONS A PART OF SCHOOL LIFE

NOT the most important part of the school system, although there might be some support for so rating it, is the vacation. It is deserving respect by the authorities, and has had it to an extent that is little known. The right length and frequency of it are properly subjects of concern by men charged with making the schools count for the greatest benefit. As a part of the effort to bring schools to the highest efficiency the proper use and placing of the period of respite are an unavoidable part of the problem. Just now there are seen to be a number of towns, enough to be taken as indicating a tendency, going far over to the side of frequent short vacations. Not over eight weeks of school and then a week of rest, appears to be the standard, variations from which are to be made only at those times when vacations are forced by the holidays. And then the eight or 10 weeks of the summer.

But is this case quite made out? Not a trifling question, in view of the great cost of the schools and the right of the public that pays the tax, as well as the public that sends the child, to be insured the fullest possible return for the expenditure. It is all a great departure from the old-time New England system, where school was a matter of exactly six hours a day, in long terms. Observation supports the statement that the last days before a vacation are days of less usefulness in the school, a tapering off in interest, a loss by other occupation of the child's attention, while the first days of a term, as any teacher would testify, are days of some difficulty of readjustment. Even juveniles are not so easily turned from one occupation to another, certainly not from play to work. Is the frequent vacation economical in the sense in which that word may be applied to schooling—in energy and application leading to results? Occasionally some brave one advocates the every-day school, spreading the

teaching and learning process all through the life of the child, with the play side cultivated as a part of the constant process instead of being indulged at whole-sale in periods and then abandoned in the stress of schooling requirements. There is not the least chance that, just at present, the school system will be so radically built over as to make that method common; but there is no denying it some worth. If not that, then the schooling that proceeds without too many alternations, too great strain for a period and then complete and perhaps disconcerting abandonment.

The educational use of vacations ought to have some thought. No holding to drudgery is to be favored, but drudgery is just what school ought not to be. Ideally the learning impulse is not for the school hours alone. Not always practicable, the end to be sought is none the less the development of the faculty for observation which makes the child a learner wherever he is, and however employed. There are known instances of teachers capable of sending the pupil out from school at the term's end with some definite plan of acquiring knowledge during vacation time and coming back to school with joy in producing evidence that vacation has not been a period of dissipation.

Quite in keeping with this thought of the vacation time is the prevailing fashion of classes being taken for a journey under school guidance. The Washington trip is in favor, and increasingly so. It is the best example of the combination of pleasure and learning that could be devised, and it deserves extension to schools that have not yet adopted it. In an extreme way it supplies illustration of the point that vacation may be made of value as a part of the school and not a violent departure from it. Is it possible that it may be made the standard by which the respite from the regular routine is neither a total release of the learner nor yet a burden?

SIDE TRIP TO PANAMA ON SO. AMERICA TOUR ITINERARY

Opportunity to go as far as Panama with the South American tourists of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and make a round trip of 21 days via Jamaica, Colon and Santa Marta, Columbia, is offered for about 40 members of the chamber. The extra accommodations on the steamship Metapan of the United Fruit Company, which is to sail from Boston, instead of New York, on April 24, are outside of those taken by the tour party, but the entire list will view the canal together under guidance of government officials.

On May 1 the party will arrive at the eastern end of the canal, and after seeing this, the two parties will separate, the South American tourists will cross the isthmus, sailing for the west coast of South America, and the others can, if they wish, go on to Santa Marta, in Colombia, or they can remain in the Canal Zone and wait for the steamer to come back for them, which will be on May 8. This party will arrive back in New York on May 15.

Suitable provision for the Huntington avenue street car traffic is considered by the chamber an essential preliminary to the rearrangement of Copley square and the bill before the Legislature for the alteration and improvement of the square will be opposed by the organization until such a provision is made.

The chamber's committee on city plan-

ning, whose recommendations to this effect have been approved by the directors, has been granted the right to request the transit commission to prepare plans and estimates for a subway under Copley square and Huntington avenue, provided the Legislature does not pass the House bill which provides for a Huntington avenue subway, or similar legislation.

Two committees of the chamber considered this question and in a joint report they state that the Boylston street subway is being constructed in the middle of that thoroughfare, so that any future addition of two tracks for Huntington avenue traffic will involve considerable additional expense.

Compulsory attendance in the schools until the age of 16 instead of 14, as is proposed by several bills before the Legislature, will be backed by the chamber and the directors have authorized its committee on education to favor these bills, but with the amendment which will authorize superintendents of schools to grant individual exemptions for reasons which they deem sufficient.

The chamber also is in favor of a boulevard in Somerville from Broadway park to the Charles river, but the directors wish the bill now before the Legislature amended so that a commission of five members be appointed to make a plan abolishing the grade crossings involved and to estimate the cost.

COUNCILOR SMITH TAKES FIRST STEP FOR SURVEY OF BOSTON

City Councilor Earnest Smith's order for two appropriations of \$10,000 each with which to make a start in obtaining realty maps for the use of the assessing department is being considered by the committee on finance, to which the order was referred at Saturday's special meeting of the council. The map system, calling for surveys, is favored by the assessors.

This work, according to an estimate recently made by Frank O. Whitney, chief of engineers of the street-laying division, would cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. It is Councilor Smith's intention that the project be done by degrees.

Mr. Smith's order that a committee of three investigate the establishment of the municipal paper was sent to the executive committee.

The council acted on six loan orders. The following, on the recommendation of the finance committee, were passed to a

second reading: For a police station in South Boston, \$100,000; for a municipal building in City square, Charlestown, \$125,000; for sewerage works in the Charles river basin, \$400,000.

The following loan orders were rejected: For the improvement of Copley square, \$45,000; for the improvement of Commonwealth avenue, \$85,000; for general sewerage works, \$400,000.

President Thomas J. Kenney referred a loan order to the finance committee providing \$500,000 for new streets.

Mayor Fitzgerald's order to provide \$50,000 additional for East Boston's new branch library was referred to the finance committee.

Councilor Smith also presented an order that the council appoint Louis D. Brandeis, Max Mitchell and Bernard J. Rothwell as a board of arbitration to handle the garment workers' strike. This was laid on the table by the executive committee.

MECHANICS BUILDING IS CLEARED FOR AUTO TRUCKS

So rapid has been the work of removing the machines from Mechanics building, since the close of the automobile show, Saturday night, that the building will be in condition to receive trucks tomorrow morning, for the automobile truck show which opens there Wednesday evening.

The show held last week, under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, had a successful run.

Saturday night men began to remove the machines. This continued all night Saturday, all day Sunday and late into the night. By tonight the remaining cars will have been taken out.

The cars are taken out through the large freight doors opening into the Boston & Albany freight yards at the rear of the building. As each car is wheeled

to the door, a rope cable is attached to the rear axle, the other end of which is snubbed around a steam winch and set a short distance from the door.

The operator takes his place at the wheel of the car, applies the brake, and in this manner the car is run down the steep incline into the freight yard, from where it is driven away, loaded on a truck or freight car.

The smaller engines, accessories, and parts are taken out the front doors of the building. As soon as the building is cleared today, the work of rearranging the decorations in preparation for the heavy trucks will begin. The commercial vehicle show, which is to be held under the direction of the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, will continue until the night of March 26.

Color—in stockings, as in everything else, is the story gleaned from

Women's Easter Hosiery

They match the shoes in color, and whenever possible the shoes match the gown. The new hosiery fashions rather favor plain effects with self embroidered clocks for day wear. Lace ankles and embroidered ankles in new effects will be found among the charming novelties in our fresh importations for both street and evening wear.

Colored hosiery, matching the suit, gown or shoe tones, has become of prime importance. For that reason we are specializing a pure silk hose, in white and colors. This quality can be dyed to match gown or shoes at a few days' notice. Orders taken. Price 2.00.

New Hosiery in Keeping With the Spring Outfit Includes

Pure Thread Silk Hose, in black, white and all the new shades for street and evening wear. Price \$1.00.

French Silk Hose, with lace ankles. Price 3.00

Pure Silk Hose, in white and colors, made with double sole; high spliced heel and full flare top. A special purchase, worth 2.00. Price 1.50.

French Silk Lace Hose, in heavy weight. Price 4.50

French Silk Hose, in black, white and the new colorings, with self embroidered clocks. Price 2.50.

Lisle Thread and Cotton Hose, for women, in black and tan. A stocking of quality. 3 pairs, 1.00. A pair, 35c.

French Silk Hose, with embroidered ankles. Price 6.00

Lisle Thread Hose, in black, tan, white and all the popular shades. A special stocking, always a staple of our stock. Price 50c.

French Silk Hose, novelty effects. Prices 3.50 to 25.00

Black Silk Hose, in out sizes, with lisle sole and top. A very good quality. Price 1.00.

Our Great White Floor—Main Store, Fourth Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

LONDON MUSICAL NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The author of "Salome"

wrote: "Science is out of the reach of morals, for her eyes are fixed upon eternal truths. Art is out of the reach of morals, for her eyes are fixed upon things beautiful and ever changing. To morals belong the lower and less intellectual spheres." This perversion ran through all the work of the apostle of art for art's sake, with the exception, perhaps, of the beautiful and terrible "Ballad of the Reading Gaol."

"The nineteenth century was the age of faith in fine art. The results are before us." If this maxim from the Revolutionist's Handbook be true, no better example of those results could be found than Oscar Wilde and his work. It is not impossible that posterity may regard "Salome" as a work intensely characteristic of the age that produced it.

A period full of strange beliefs and practices when, as Wilde himself pointed out, doubt rather than faith was the basis of a religious reputation, when a citizen could not be a woman or a woman a citizen, when it was sincerely believed that collectivism was the opposite of individualism, when the wealthiest countries the world had ever seen kept the greater part of their populations living in economic insecurity for fear there would not be enough to go round, when murderous competition was supposed to secure the survival of the fittest, when armaments were so swollen that peace became more dangerous than war, and other absurdities too numerous to mention.

The outbreak of estheticism, satirized by Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," was a mere symptom of the age. Underneath there was no sanity or health. The materialism of the period was reflected by the materialism of its art, and that is what is the matter with "Salome." It is rather a baleful and brilliant externalism. There is little of the searching insight that is to be found in Anatole France's "Le Procureur de Judee,"

which belongs to the same genre. Wilde, of course, was a wonderful artist with words, but the atmosphere in "Salome" is stifling and exotic and one longs for the fresh sweet air of sincerity and truth.

Strauss' music again astonishes us by its technical mastery. He juggles with an orchestra much as a great virtuoso juggles with the keyboard of an instrument. Richard Strauss is an exasperating problem for the critic. Here is a man who is one half a great master, and the other half—? One can imagine the passionate enthusiasm that other and greater Richard would have felt for the great world movements of today, the big forward impulse in every direction towards the ideal that he loved. But for Strauss art is remote from reality and life and we see a magnificent talent wasting itself on subjects like "Elektra," "Elektra," and "Iosenkavalier." It is sad enough.

The artist may claim every condition or circumstance of human experience as material for his art, but his treatment of any subject should at least be wholesome, and that is what the greatest have taught us to expect. But when the doctor is absorbed by disease rather than health, when the reformer is in love with squalor and poverty and the artist is fascinated by the morbid and ugly, then surely it is high time to object, and to object with all our strength.

A word as to the performance. Mr. Beecham conducted with such vigor that now and again the singers lost their voices in the orchestra. Madame Akte played the title role, which she had almost made her own, very finely, but her singing scarcely shared the distinction of her acting. Herr Franz Costa, Madame Langendorff, Herr Hermann Weil, John Barclay and Miss Muriel Terry were all excellent in their parts. The scenery, like most grand opera scenery, was so realistic that illusion became impossible. A stage moon emulated Joshua's sun and stood still throughout the whole evening.

SCHOOLS HAVE 18,009,891 CHILDREN SAYS U. S. REPORT

According to the latest United States census bureau bulletin there were 18,009,891 children attending the schools of the country in 1910. There were about 7 of 1 per cent more boys than girls, and in all but seven states of the Union there are compulsory school attendance laws. Throughout various classifications and tests as to attendance and literacy, New England is practically in the lead in each set of tables.

In the group of children from 6 to 9 years old, the variations among the different state divisions is marked, the proportion of these children attending school ranging from 56.9 per cent in the West South Central division to 89.3 per cent in New England.

Of the children from 10 to 14 years,

the proportion attending school was in the three southern divisions about four-fifths, and in the northern and western divisions more than nine-tenths, with a maximum of 94.1 per cent in the New England and the Pacific divisions.

The maximum proportion of native white children of foreign or of mixed parentage attending school was 69.3 per cent in New England and the minimum 51.8 per cent was in the West South Central division. The maximum proportion of native white children of native parentage attending school was 72.2 per cent in New England and the minimum 62.8 per cent in the South Atlantic division.

The total number of illiterates of 10 years and over in the country in 1910 was 5,516,163.

HUERTA TROOPS JOIN CARRANZA AFTER MUTINY

General Trevino Resigns Governorship Rather Than Use Harsh Measures on Rebels

MONTEREY, Mex.—It became known here yesterday that 400 federal troops in the army of Gen. Cheche Campos refused to obey orders yesterday when commanded to go from Gomez Palacio, on the eastern border of Durango, to Parras, in Coahuila, to oppose the rebel bands in that state.

The soldiers, it is said, fired on their commander. Two hundred of them have joined the forces of Venustiano Carranza, the rebel Governor of Coahuila. Gen. Trucy Aubert, on his march to Lampazos, was opposed by the rebels at Villadama, 58 miles north of Monterrey. A battle ensued and the rebels fled. Gen. Trevino has received instructions to exercise the most rigorous measures in his campaign against the Constitutionalists. He has refused, however, to follow such instructions and has resigned his position as Governor of the state of Nueva Leon.

Trains between Monterey and Laredo are now in operation. The people of this city are much wrought up over rumors of the concentration of United States troops with a view to an invasion of the border towns. The government officials, however, have reiterated the assurance that the United States government does not contemplate intervention.

PIPE LINE CASE UP

WASHINGTON—The government is expected to move in the supreme court today to advance for hearing the appeal from the commerce court's decision in the pipe line cases of last week.

FORE RIVER STRIKE ENDS

QUINCY, Mass.—About 200 riveters who went out on strike at the Fore River Ship Building Company's yards two months ago, returned to work today; the labor issues involved having been adjusted.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

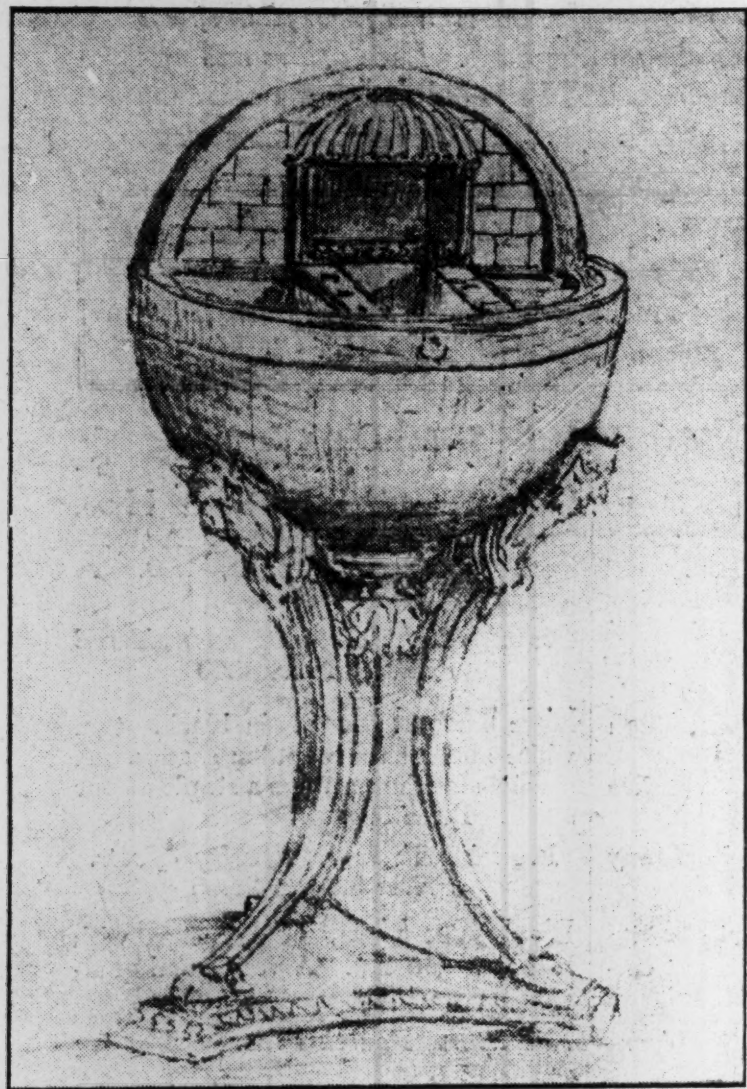
LAST TWO WEEKS OF OPERA

TONIGHT, 7:30 to 11. THE BLUE FOREST. Melis, Amador, Fisher, Swartz, De Potter, Rudez. Followed by THE SECRET OF SUZANNE. Nielsen, Scotti, Tavecchia. Concl. Andre-Caplet. TOMORROW, 8 to 10:45. ONLY APPEARANCE OF ENRICO CARUSO. I PAGLIACCI. Melis, Caruso, Rossi, Pulich. Concl. Moranzoni. Preceded by THE SECRET OF SUZANNE. Nielsen, Fornaci, Tavecchia. Concl. Andre-Caplet. WED., 8 to 11. GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Amador, Zenatello, Rossi. Concl. Moranzoni.

THURS. (instead of regular Friday evening performance), 8 to 11. HANSEL AND GRETEL. Fisher, Swartz, Chasness, Hinchaw. Followed by THE SECRET OF SUZANNE. Nielsen, Fornaci, Tavecchia. Concl. Andre-Caplet. SAT., 2 to 5. GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Melis, Zenatello, Rossi. Concl. Moranzoni. SAT., 8 to 10:45. First time. MARTHA (in English). Nielsen, Gay, Sacchetti, Lanow. Concl. Moranzoni. MON., March 24. MARTHA. WED., March 26. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. FRI., March 28. TALES OF HOFFMANN. SAT., March 29. MATINEE. MARTHA. Evening, JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 102 Boylston. Mason and Hamilton Places Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CURIOUS GLOBE TABLE EXHIBITED IN LONDON



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

Interesting antique workbox recently shown at Surrey House in London

At a Joan exhibition held at Surrey House, London, some extremely interesting antique workboxes were shown, many of which had been the property of historical personages, writes a contributor to the Monitor. A handsome hohl box with ornate mounts once belonged to Marie Antoinette, another to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., afterwards Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. One exquisite little painted box had elaborate fittings, including a lovely little blue bird which sang a sweet song and turned its head from side to side. Several of the receptacles had musical boxes inside them, whose cheerful strains no doubt enlivened the busy workers.

A curious work table of the period of the Empire which is known as a "globe" table is fitted up with everything necessary for embroidery work.

Another branch of the exhibition consisted of very interesting small portraits in oil and pastel of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Hoppner and others.

CASSEROLE NEED NOT BE FINE

Plain utensil will give satisfactory results

THE housewife who does not number a casserole among her cooking utensils certainly will find money and time saved if she invests in one, according to the Newark News. It is not necessary to buy a casserole with a silver holder, for the fireproof baking dish is the only essential; the holder adds to the appearance of the casserole when on the table, but the contents will be quite as delicious in the casserole without a holder as with. If the casserole is discolored, it is well to fold a napkin about it when it is brought to the table, and also wise to set it on a plate or platter, lest the heat of the casserole mar the table.

The casserole has twin virtues. There is economy in its use, and most appetizing dishes may be prepared in it. The less expensive cuts of meat may be prepared to excellent effect through the medium of the casserole. Those who are at all skeptical need only give the casserole a faithful trial to become convinced.

A capital way of serving steak in the casserole is this: Take about two pounds of round steak and cut it into six or eight pieces of convenient size. Season each piece with pepper and salt, and then brown them in butter or bacon fat. Chop a fair-sized onion and fry it in a tablespoonful of butter till it is golden brown, adding three tablespoonfuls of brown sauce and a little liquor from a can of mushrooms. Boil up and add a tablespoonful of chopped pickles, 10 small mushrooms, a large carrot, cooked and diced, and a boiled potato, diced. Put this mixture into the casserole together with half a cupful of diced, fried bacon. Put the meat on top; add a teaspoonful of some good meat extract, dissolved in water, or a bouillon cube dissolved in half a cupful of water. Cover and cook in the oven for at least three quarters of an hour. Serve in the casserole with French fried potatoes on top.

Calves' hearts are unusually good cooked in the casserole. They should be stuffed with a dressing made of bread crumbs, diced celery and milk and seasoned to taste with sage, a bayleaf and pepper, salt and butter. Sauté the hearts in a frying pan or skillet, then put in the casserole with a little water and cook for two or three hours in a moderate oven.

Veal semelles is another delicious dinner dish. Cut veal into pieces convenient for serving. Season each with pepper and salt, and sauté in a little butter, to which a bayleaf has been added for seasoning. Butter a casserole and put in two or three slices of bacon cut very thin; then put in some of the veal and continue with the bacon and veal alternately till the casserole is filled; then add a glassful of water and two bayleaves, and cover. Set in the oven and cook slowly for four or five hours.

Onions, carrots, potatoes and turnips, diced, may be added to each layer of meat, quite changing the flavor of the dish, which is a wholesome meal in itself. Flank steak may be substituted for the veal, and a cupful of tomatoes added for moisture.

Calves' liver in casserole is another good dish. Lard the liver with strips of salt pork and brown it in butter. Brown a heaping tablespoonful of flour in butter, add a cupful of white stock or water, and cook until it is thick, stirring constantly; season to taste. Put the liver into a buttered casserole and pour the gravy over it; add a bayleaf, a small bunch of parsley, a bruised clove of garlic, two shallots, two onions and a small carrot sliced. Cover and cook slowly for at least an hour and a half. Put the liver in a platter and strain the gravy over it. Return to the casserole, reheat and serve.

MOTOR COAT PLAIN

The motor coat will be cut on simple lines and will have no trimming. It is full length, and without fancy seams, and straight and high to the throat, says the New York Press. This mode permits the wearer to dress more elaborately underneath than would be possible of the fringe at a time in a basin

SOWING SEEDS FOR LAVENDER

LAVENDER seeds should be sown about the time of the blooming of the trees in April; the bed should be sheltered and the soil well prepared, sifted and made firm and level, smoothing with a smooth board. After sowing the seeds in rows, cover lightly by sifting soil over them—leaf mold and sand well mixed being good; then press the soil again with a lath, and spray with water until moist; cover the row with bits of moss in order to keep the ground moist until the seeds germinate. The soil should still be kept moist after the plants appear, but care must be taken not to make it wet; the bed must be protected from rain and from sun until the plants are strong enough to grow unsheltered. The plants will not bloom until the second season.

If but a family supply is wanted, it is better to buy the plants of the nurseryman. When the blooming season arrives, cut the branches of the plant and dry in the shade while just coming into flower. It is used for perfuming linens and clothes.—Commoner.

POTATO BAKER

It may seem a simple thing to bake potatoes, but it is not always an easy matter to have them just right, says the Louisville Herald. A new baker, provided with teeth to hold the potatoes, insures thorough cooking without the inconvenience of turning them in the oven.

DECORATIONS FOR THE TABLE

Pretty ways of serving fruits and vegetables

THERE are many artificial ways to make lovely decorations, but in the study of vegetable flowers we can show a simple way of making our everyday meals more appetizing and still not interfere with the palatable part of the dishes we prepare, says the Washington Herald. These things will appeal to every one who may be interested in making home dishes with pretty garnishes. For instance, the small vegetable can be cut into flowers, as follows:

Beets—Cut beets in fancy shapes; they make a pretty garnish for any salad; cut as cups to serve salad in carries out the red color scheme; sliced and cut like hearts carries out the valentine idea.

Cabbages—Cut cabbage head like flower; take out center and make into slaw and serve in head. You can also serve hot cauliflower for luncheon in cabbage head or any other vegetable salad.

Cantaloupes—Cut cantaloupe in half, scallop, fill with green grapes and serve as first course; can also serve ice cream in the halves.

Celery—Cut celery about three inches long, slash each end with scissors and stand in ice-cold water until it curls; then serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise. Fill long sticks of celery with cheese, nuts, and mayonnaise; this makes a good relish.

Cucumbers Used as Cups—Fill with what you take out and add a little onion, also French dressing if you like; serve with fish. Boats made of cucumbers and filled with thin slices of same with mayonnaise. Cut in rings to hold asparagus when you wish green. Baskets made of this vegetable are also pretty.

Peppers—Cut peppers into cups and use for any kind of creamed dishes, such as corn, celery, sweetbreads, chicken, asparagus, etc.

Potatoes—Boil and cream well by running through ricer; season with a little butter, milk, white pepper, and salt; when a little warm, color delicately, put into tube, and make into roses, sweet-peas, etc., or mold into morning glories or nests and eggs. Make into cups large enough to hold raw egg, run in stove until egg is cooked, and serve around

DRESS WITH A paneled FRONT

Sleeves may be long or short



ONE-piece or semi-princess dresses, both for young girls and for women, continue to hold their own. The model shown here is an exceedingly smart one and also exceedingly simple. It consists of a three-piece skirt with panel at the front and a simple blouse with a vest that meets the panel of the skirt and gives a continuous effect. The sleeves may be extended to the wrist or cut off at the elbows. The little tabs that extend across the vest and panel of the skirt are smart and distinctive, but, if for any reason they are not wanted, they can be cut off.

In the illustration the material is one of the new spring novelties combined with plain material for the panel, vest and collar.

For the 16-year size the dress will require 5 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36, or 3 3/4 yards 44, with 1 1/4 yards 27 inches wide for collar, vest and panel. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is two yards.

The pattern of the dress (7761) is cut in sizes for misses of 16 and 18 years, and is adapted to small women. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

BAKED VEAL IN CRUMBS
DIP a fresh veal cutlet in beaten egg, then in fine cracker-crumbs, and lay it in a baking-pan. Cut thin slices of bacon or salt (pickled) pork, and lay them over the cutlet, so that it is fairly well covered. Bake in a hot oven for about half an hour. A thick slice of cutlet gives the most satisfactory results. Serve with mashed or creamed potatoes.

CROQUETTES OF BEANS
Cook one-half cupful of white beans until well done. Mash them thoroughly, and add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Brown in a little butter one small onion very finely hashed, and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Add these to the beans with enough bread-crumbs to make a paste easily formed into small balls. Fry in deep fat.

UPSIDE-DOWN PIE
Peel and quarter six large apples, and cook them in a pudding-dish on top of the stove. Make a batter of one-quarter of a cupful of butter, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, and the yolks of two eggs. Save the whites for the frosting. Pour the batter over the apples, and bake; then turn the pie out on a plate, cover with frosting on the apple side, and brown in the oven. Serve with cream.

JUMBLES
Use 12 tablespoonfuls of butter; three-quarters of a cupful of sugar; two cupfuls of flour; the yolks of three eggs beaten with one teaspoonful water. Beat the butter to a cream, and then add the sugar and eggs. Sift in the flour, and add a few drops of almond extract. Roll the paste between the hands into little balls the size of a hickory nut, and drop them on a buttered tin. Press on each a slice of citron or of candied orange-peel. Bake in a moderate oven 10 or 15 minutes.

HALIBUT SALAD
As the basis, take from one-half pound to a pound and a half of halibut, depending upon the number of persons to be served. The dressing as given below will be sufficient for the larger quantity. Boil the amount of halibut desired, and when it is cool, flake it, and mix with it the juice of half a lemon, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Cover it and let it stand one hour. Make a dressing of one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a pinch of cayenne, the yolk of one egg, and one-third of a cupful of vinegar. Cook slowly until it thickens to the consistency of cream. Remove it from the fire and add one-third of a tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in one and one-half tablespoonfuls of water. When it is cold add one-half cupful of cream, whipped, and fold in the fish. Put it into a mold, and chill. You can cut the molded fish into slices, and serve it with either mayonnaise or French dressing.—Youths Companion.

FOR THE COOK

Peas and spinach are much better color if cooked uncovered.

Soak wilted vegetables in cold water to freshen them.

Put salt in cooking vegetables when half done.

A dash of soda helps green vegetables to keep their color.

Cook delicately flavored vegetables in a small amount of water.

Cook vegetables which have a strong odor or taste in a large amount of water.

Cook your carrot and beets whole, then skin and slice.

Clean vegetables with a brush.—Spokane Chronicle.

RICE FRITTERS

To make cold rice fritters use a cupful of cold boiled rice to one pint of flour into which has been sifted one teaspoon of baking powder and another of salt, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Beat two eggs lightly, mix with the flour and rice and add enough milk to make a good batter. Have the griddle sizzling hot and cook these rice concoctions just the same as any other griddle cakes.

Greater Suppleness

The finer the corset, the less it binds the figure!

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Popular Raisin
Bread Mailed Free.

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Ground from the whole wheat to a fine flour—all but the bran.

It makes the most appetizing and nutritious food.

Ask your grocer for Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour.

GET IT IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES AS PACKED AT OUR MILLS
WRITE US FOR OUR BOOKLET OF TESTED RECIPES AND ENJOY THE GOOD THINGS MADE OF THIS FLOUR.

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WELL-APPOINTED GUEST ROOM

Things that make the visitor comfortable

IN at least one home where I visit I find what I consider a perfectly appointed guest room and if I lay stress upon this rather than upon other spare chambers I have occupied it is because the hostess of the first is a woman in moderate circumstances, writes Marion Harland. In her home I do not find a maid to unpack my trunk or to offer me services in dressing; my friend is more likely to come in at night to turn down my bed for me than to send her one maid to do it. Yet no wealth could make me more comfortable.

In the first place, the room is prettily, although simply furnished. The bed is excellent, and it is always well made, with the lower sheet drawn tightly, the coverings tucked in well, an extra duvet laid across the foot, a small pillow as well as a pair of large ones provided.

The scarf on the dresser is of plain linen with no lace or silk, but on it are spread shoehorn, clothes and hair brush, comb, button hook, nail file, scissors, powder box and puff. The pin cushion is generously stocked, the washstand holds all requirements of tooth and face powder, soap and wash cloths and towels, fine and coarse.

In the closet are hangers for my frocks, and a wash kimono and a pair of soft slippers in case of need.

At the head of my bed is not only an electric reading lamp but a candle and matches lest the electricity should fail. A small pitcher of drinking water and a

glass are there, too, and there is space for one or more of the books that fill a rack on another table. Writing materials are in the table drawers—paper, envelopes, postcards, blotters, stamps, inkstand, pens—all one might need.

At one side of the room is a couch on which to take an afternoon rest and it is placed so that the light from the window falls right for one who wishes to read herself into drowsiness. The shades at the windows are dark enough to exclude the morning light.

Do I hear you say that you cannot spare a room like this for chance guests that you need every chamber of good size that you have, and that you must tuck your guest into a wee apartment which is all you can yield for the occasional visitor?

I sympathize with you, for during a number of years I was in the same position. But always I bore in my mind a hospitable and crowded home in which I made some of the most delightful visits of my girlhood, where the guest chamber was a hall room, termed by the family, the shelf. There was a space in it for nothing but the single bed, the small bureau, the tinier washstand, and the diminutive table and a couple of chairs. Yet the furnishings were skillfully arranged to make the most of the limited space and the supply of towels, toilet needfuls, writing materials, and the like were as generous as though the room had been 10 times its size.

News and Reviews in Book World

SUBJECT OR CITIZEN IS QUESTION PUT BEFORE THE BRITISH EMPIRE

E. B. Sargent Calls for Debate on the Complexities Seen in Discussion of the Natural and the Political Status

DEFINITIONS DISAGREE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Many people are under the impression that the phrase "Civis Romanus Sum," was coined by Lord Palmerston. As a matter of fact, it belongs to St. Paul, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it is an adaptation of Jerome's rendering of what St. Luke says the centurion at Jerusalem said that Paul said: "Civis Romanus est." The Roman empire is a thing of the past. The glory that was Rome has gone to another. And today we find E. B. Sargent (British Citizenship. A Discussion Initiated by E. B. Sargent. London. Longmans Green & Co. 2s. 6d.) re-reading the famous words with a more metaphysical sense of their meaning than was ever likely to have occurred to the Irish prime minister, "Civis Britannicus sum."

Mr. Sargent casts his eye over that vast expanse of land and sea through which the Pax Britannica runs, and points out that a citizenship by means of which a man who lands at Bombay or Brisbane, at Natal or in Nova Scotia, at Mandalay or Montreal, will be entitled to citizenship by right of the mere fact, Civis Britannicus est, is not existent. He accordingly adumbrates the idea, which has given rise to his little book, in a couple of lines, which he proposes shall be adopted by debating societies throughout the empire: "That the responsibilities of British citizenship for the common affairs of the empire should no longer be confined to citizens of the United Kingdom," and as a beginning he has induced 21 men who have held high office in various parts of the empire to initiate the discussion.

If there is an imperial equivalent to the immortal Topsy anywhere on the face of the planet, it is surely the British empire. We talk of the empire builders, of the Clives and Hastingses, the Cooks and Rookes, the Wolfes and Rhodeses. But if any one were to ask any of the 21 imperial thinkers who have contributed to Mr. Sargent's book, "Do you know who made it?" they would probably be found taking refuge in the reply "I 'spect it grewed." Growned out of what Emerson once termed the potato in the Anglo-Saxon character.

The germ of Mr. Sargent's idea developed in the discussion on the existing naturalization laws at the imperial conference of 1909. This discussion he writes, revealed the curious fact that the term British citizenship had no fixed meaning, but meant quite different things in different mouths. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, for instance, thinking of the "eldest of the dominions," had proposed that Civis Britannicus anywhere should mean Civis Britannicus everywhere. Mr. Malan, with an experience drawn from the youngest of the dominions, in the question of coolie and Chinese labor, qualified this by pointing out the difference between a British subject and a British citizen, which involves the distinction between "the natural and the political status" of every individual who owes allegiance to the British crown.

As a matter of fact, the analogy between Rome and the United Kingdom breaks down for more reasons than one. First of all, the relation of the Roman colony to the Emperor on the Tiber was completely different to that of the dominions toward the King in London. The word of Caesar was as absolutely law in Gaul as in Italy, and in Judea as in Gaul. There is no resemblance whatever between the authority wielded by Herod and Lord Hardinge, the latter of whom occupies a position much nearer that of a Roman proconsul than do the governors of the great dominions.

Even when the Indian empire was growing up it was not to the state but to "John Company" that the allegiance of Clive and Hastings was due. Then, again, the question of migration in the Roman empire was a very limited one. *La vie nomade*, as Monsieur Jusseland calls it, came into Europe in the eleventh century, and not in the days of the Roman empire. Rome was never faced by the question of coolie immigration. If it had been, if the natives of the outlying provinces had poured into Ostia as the Hindu laborer has poured into certain colonies, it is to be suspected that the boasted equality of the Civis Romanus Sum would have come to an abrupt end.

The doctrine of Civis Romanus Sum, then, applies to the British subject, but not to British citizenship. The Greek, Mr. Sargent says, quoting Freeman, "would have deemed himself degraded by the name of subject. To him the word that best translates it expressed the position of men who, either in their own persons or in the persons of the cities to which they belonged, were shorn of the common rights of every city, of every citizen."

In a somewhat parallel passage, Gibbon writes, "In the eyes of the law, all Roman citizens were equal, and all subjects of the empire were citizens of Rome. That inestimable character was degraded to an obsolete and empty name. The voice of a Roman could no longer enact his laws, or create the annual ministers of his power."

It is this distinction and all that is de-

pendent on it, that Mr. Sargent hopes to induce the empire to master and discuss. Its complexities may be beyond the qualifications of the local debating societies, but the attempt to grapple with them will certainly extend the average man's horizon of municipal and national duty. On the day the Duke of Connaught entered Ottawa, one of the arches bore the inscription, "The Empire is Our Country; Canada is Our Home." On the other hand, the prime minister of Western Australia, in a recent interview with a representative of this paper, declared that to even an Australian-born Australian, England was home. True citizenship, in view, will combine both. The citizenship of the British empire is, after all, only the preliminary step to the citizenship of the world.

LITERARY NOTES

PROF. BLISS PERRY of Harvard, former editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, will give the Bromley lectures on journalism at Yale University next year.

George E. Woodberry is to be the poet at Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa exercises next June. The orator will be the Rev. Dr. S. M. Crothers, essayist and editorial and minister of the First Parish church, Cambridge.

An appeal recently came to Prof. Max Farrand of Yale for prompt despatch to China of the edition of the records of the federal convention which made the American constitution, which definitive edition he prepared and the Yale University Press publishes. The applicant stated that the set of books was wanted for use by Chinese in the coming national assembly that will give the new republic its organic law.

The April Yale Review will have an article by Gertrude Atherton on "The Woman of Tomorrow" and one on "Dante as an Inspirer of Italian Patriotism," by William Roscoe Thayer. Shakespeareans will be interested in Professor Farnham's discussion of the English poet as an economist.

Cambridge and Boston are dealt with trenchantly in Anna Coleman Ladd's story, "The Candid Adventure" (Houghton Mifflin Company, \$1.20). Mrs. Ladd is a sculptor and writer whose work is attracting attention. She is dealing, as a writer, with intricate problems that arise from the clash of neo-Puritanism and neo-Hellenism in the modern world.

One of the most successful books of last season was Johnston's "The Corsican," in which Napoleon was made to tell the story of his own life through skillful mosaic construction of material drawn from his letters, state papers, etc. Robert W. Carden now has done a work of the same kind in "Michelangelo: A Record of His Life."

Edward Porritt, English journalist and parliamentary historian, long resident in Hartford, Conn., whose work as an interpreter of American affairs to British

readers and of British affairs to American readers makes him influential far beyond his fame, is preparing a book on "The Canadian Rockies."

"Keeping Up With Lizzie," by Irving Bacheller, a witty yet searching skit on feminine extravagance, is so popular that reprints are called for steadily.

The Macmillan's Modern Fiction Library, with volumes selling at 50 cents, starts off with reprints of stories by James Lane Allen, Jack London, William Stearns Davis and Richard Washburn Child.

John Kelman of Edinburgh, whose book on the faith of Robert Louis Stevenson has had not a few American readers, is a clergyman whose success with university youth has been due largely to his approach to religion from the standpoint of literature and humanism. In "Among Famous Books," (George H. Doran Company, \$1.50) he discloses anew his capacities as a critic.

Australian purchasers of books from dealers in the United States are complaining of short-postage charges. They advise better acquaintance with the postal law.

"How New York City Administers Its Schools: A Constructive Study," by Prof. E. C. Moore of Yale, is published by the World Book Company. It is likely to be an historic document in a controversy that is of far more than local interest.

The Putnam's Sons publish Ellen Key's biography of Rabel Varnhagen, a feminist of an earlier period of Germany's social evolution.

John Lane & Co. are to be the future publishers of the works of Francis Grierson, an American resident in England, not very well known to most of his countrymen.

Mary Antin's "The Promised Land" and Woodrow Wilson's "Mere Literature" have been honored by inclusion in the Tauchnitz library and now will begin to circulate far and wide.

LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Teignmouth Shore is collecting materials for a biography of John Woolman. Born in New Jersey, America, in 1720, although a baker by occupation, he carried on a vigorous campaign against the slave trade in 1743. He became prominent amongst the Quakers, both as a preacher and essayist. His journal, with an introduction by Whit- tier, was published a few years ago. He came to England in 1772. It will be remembered that Charles Lamb took a great delight in his writings and in his essay on "A Quaker's Meeting," he says, "get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early Quakers."

Amongst some autograph letters of literary interest to be sold at Sotheby's next month is an amusing one from Ruskin to Browning, which runs: "You will not expect me in this state of mind to attempt writing a letter to a poet. I don't see any use in poetry. I recollect you have written something nice about figs somewhere, but this is all I do recollect. I am beginning to think that, after all, there may be some sense in the kind of people who make railroads. . . . You need not trouble to answer this. They say you are writing more poetry. I daresay I shall be very glad of this some day, but I don't care just now. I have just enough animation left to hope heartily that you and Mrs. Browning are well."

Constables are about to publish "The Youth of Henry VIII.; a Narrative in Contemporary Letters," by Frank Mumby, forming a companion volume to "The Girlhood of Queen Elizabeth," which came from the same publishers. Side by side with Henry's story is that of Catherine of Aragon in the troubled days of her girlhood and widowhood, and the early years of her second marriage. Among other events dealt with are the rise of Wolsey, the progress of Henry's French campaign, the battle of Spurs, the victory of Flodden field and the romantic love affair between his younger sister, Mary, and his favorite, the Duke of Suffolk, the reckless course of which is followed in their letters.

"Camp and Tramp in African Wilds" is the title of E. Torday's book which has just been published by Seely, Service & Co. Mr. Torday has had a peculiarly varied experience of Central Africa. He has been government agent, naturalist and hunter, and he has many thrilling stories to tell of adventures with man and beast. He gives some excellent advice to Europeans traveling in Africa as to what they should do and what they should leave undone, showing that he understands the native tribes well. In his dealings with them he showed both firmness and tact; arbitrating in difficult questions of warfare, forming treaties of peace between hostile tribes, establishing friendly personal relationships and collecting much valuable information by the way. His photographs are excellent.

Thomas Sheppard, F.G.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), curator of the Hull Museum and a keen archeologist, has just published an interesting book called "The Lost Towns of the Yorkshire Coast." It is well known that the coast of Yorkshire is being gradually washed away, and the book is valuable on account of the exactness of its records. Old maps and prints have been collected by Mr. Sheppard, the most striking, perhaps, being the frontispiece and map showing, approximately, the coast line, and between these are marks indicating where, as can be seen from old maps, lost towns and villages stood.

It is estimated that since the Roman invasion about 3½ miles of coast, measuring landwards, have disappeared, and that in many places the land is still going at the rate of three yards a year or, roughly speaking, nearly 2,000,000 tons of coast a year. On the other hand, wide expanses of low-lying land, once under water, have been reclaimed, especially near the Humber. Hull itself is built on an accumulation of sand which was not in existence in the days of the Romans. In fact the whole coast is changing year by year, and those who are interested in the subject will find the book fascinatingly written as to style, and interesting in the extreme as to subject.

Macmillan are publishing the first volume of the "Writings of John Quincy Adams," to be completed in 12 volumes under the editorship of W. Chauncey Ford. The first volume covers the period

NEW BOOKS

"Francis Bacon's Own Story" (Part I, and Part II.)—By E. J. Roe. South Lima, N. Y. Price 50 cents each.

"Rudolph Eucken's Message to Our Age"—by Henry C. Shelton. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price 35 cents net.

"The Most Beautiful Book Ever Written"—By D. A. Hayes. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price 75 cents net.

"Religion and Life"—By Thomas Cuming Hall. Eaton & Mains, New York. Price 75 cents net.

"Official Register of Harvard University, Reports of the President and Treasurer." University Press, Cambridge, Mass.

"Miss Mystery"—By Etta Anthony Baker. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price \$1.25.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

WASHINGTON POST—Reports that President Wilson, concerned over the possible effect on business, is leaning strongly toward a more gradual plan of tariff reduction should be consoling to those who fear that it will be difficult to keep a tight rein on the wild horses of Democracy. No one who has read the addresses of Mr. Wilson can believe that he would wilfully permit the slashing of the tariff to the point where the prosperity of the United States would be affected. If his speeches meant anything at all, they were an assurance to the business world that only the "special privileges" of the present tariff law would be eliminated. There was no intention on the part of the Democratic party to shake the whole fabric of the tariff, cutting out every bit of protection, and it would be in line with the Democratic assurances were Mr. Wilson to insist that the reduction in the special session shall be moderate. It might be well to go somewhat slow with the tariff, because it will be possible to make deeper cuts if the party desires to do so later on, whereas it would be difficult to repair the damage if too deep a cut were made now and a business disturbance resulted. It is all very well to adopt various expedients to bring recalcitrant Democrats into line for a stiff reduction of the tariff, but might it not be better to look into the motives of the members of the party who are opposing radical action? By holding back committee appointments until the tariff has been revised, many timid Democrats, fearing a loss of prestige, may be forced to "go along" with the leaders in the radical plans on foot, but it would be wiser for the party to take counsel from all its members and let the majority rule.

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WASHINGTON HERALD—Since those who so strenuously opposed the continuation of the commerce court succeeded in their efforts at the last session of Congress to have the appropriation for this tribunal carried only up to June 30 next, the end of the fiscal year, no provision was made for the ensuing 12 months, though all other judicial appropriations were carried. This means that the coming extra session will have to decide the question whether we are to have the commerce court continued or not, as no general supply bill can be passed until next winter. What Congress can do is to make a special appropriation for the year and either leave the court undisturbed or provide for a change

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LONDON ANCIENTS WILL NOT ATTEND GATHERING HERE

Encampment Prevents Their Coming to 275th Anniversary of Boston Company in June
A letter announcing that the London company will be unable to accept the invitation of the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery company to attend its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary celebration in June, will be read at the meeting of the company tonight.

The reason stated to Capt. Francis H. Appleton, commanding officer of the Boston organization, is because the annual camp period of the London company comes in June.

Lieut. Joseph J. Feely, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the coming anniversary, announces that a number of old-time military organizations of the eastern and middle states will be present, and will parade in the celebration the first Monday in June.

Among them will be representatives from the Troy Citizens' Corps sixth separate company, N. G. N. Y., the Albany Burgess Corps, the Old Guard and the Veteran Corps of Artillery from New York city; the Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H.; Worcester Continentals, Varnum Continentals of Rhode Island, Providence Light Infantry and the United Train of Artillery of Providence and delegations from every active organization of the national guard of New England. It is possible a battalion of regular infantry will also attend.

OPPOSES NAME OF PONTIAC
DETROIT—Sandwich, Ont., town council is against calling that locality by the name Pontiac, which was selected by the United States Steel Corporation for the new steel city. The protest of the Sandwich council will go to Dr. J. O. Reaume and Oliver J. Wilcox, representatives of the Legislature and House of Commons, and also to the postmaster-general for Canada.

Another Issue For Congress
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in its personnel and jurisdiction. . . . There seems to be sufficient cause for reorganizing the commerce court and for modifying its jurisdiction. But to our mind there is no justification for its being abolished. Men appointed to serve "during good behavior" as circuit judges cannot and should not be thrown out of office in so arbitrary a fashion. Besides, are the opposing congressmen unaware of the great benefit derived by Germany, England and France through the workings of their commerce courts? Why not here with our steadily expanding world's trade?

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN—It is an interesting fact that 15 women own \$3,000,000 worth of the stock of St. Louis banks and trust companies. It is also an interesting fact that the value of St. Louis bank stock is nearly double its par value. But the most interesting fact in St. Louis finance is that for more than a generation no depositor has ever lost a dollar. There have been bank losses in St. Louis, of course, but they have fallen on the stockholders, not on the depositors. And that is where bank losses ought to fall. Bank stock represents an investment. It is an effort on the part of the holder to make money. A bank account is not an investment; it is a trust. No city in the country has a cleaner financial sheet as regards the relationship of its banks to their depositors than has St. Louis. And there is no account of a city's affairs in which a clean sheet is more to be desired. No . . . man or woman in St. Louis has had the savings of a lifetime swept away by a St. Louis banker's incompetency or rascality. The spectacle of people crowded about the doors of a looted bank has never been etched into the story of St. Louis. St. Louis knows by heart its lesson of self-depreciation. But this city also has a lesson of self-appreciation which it would do well to memorize and occasionally recite.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Since those who so strenuously opposed the continuation of the commerce court succeeded in their efforts at the last session of Congress to have the appropriation for this tribunal carried only up to June 30 next, the end of the fiscal year, no provision was made for the ensuing 12 months, though all other judicial appropriations were carried. This means that the coming extra session will have to decide the question whether we are to have the commerce court continued or not, as no general supply bill can be passed until next winter. What Congress can do is to make a special appropriation for the year and either leave the court undisturbed or provide for a change

from 1779 to 1796 and consists largely of Adams' correspondence while in Europe in the diplomatic service of the United States, only a small part of which has hitherto appeared in print.

Fifield has in the press "Henrik Ibsen: Poet, Mystic and Moralist," by Henry Rose, author of "Maeterlinck's Symbolism; The Blue Bird." The same publisher is also issuing a new edition of Samuel Butler's "Alps and Sanctuaries of Piedmont and the Canton Ticino," containing the author's final revisions

Speaker Clark Is Guest of Boston

LEGISLATORS HEAR TALK BY SPEAKER CLARK

Schools and Many Organizations
Have Special Exercises —
Torchlight Procession Tonight
—Streets Gaily Decorated

(Continued from page one)

Citizens Association, escorted by Representative Daniel Chapman.

Mr. Clark, addressing the Massachusetts House of Representatives, said:

"You have my sincere thanks for the invitation to address this honorable and ancient body. It is a great honor, highly appreciated."

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind and I can fully sympathize with the members in general and with you in particular, Mr. Speaker, as your arduous labors for the session are drawing to a close. Twenty years' service in legislative bodies, two in the more numerous branch of the Missouri Legislature and 18 in the more numerous branch of the national Congress, have taught me to realize the labors, the duties, the responsibilities, the difficulties, the pleasures and the sorrows of lawmakers, both state and national."

"The principal reward for such service is and forever must remain a consciousness of public duty well, faithfully, intelligently, courageously and patriotically performed."

"Government is an experimental science, not a fixed science. Our government as it exists today is the result of a thousand years of experimentation in Europe and America. In no small sense, we are the heirs of all the ages. Our favorable geographical position, rendering us immune to the dangers, temptations and evil influences to which most nations are subject, has enabled us to work out our own destiny in our own way learning from the successes and failures, the progress and retrogression of other countries."

"The historian of the last century and a quarter must, if he endeavors to do justice, declare that we have done well in the most difficult of all arts—the art of self-government. To say that we have made mistakes in legislation, state and national, is to confess that we are human; but, on the whole, ever since we have been self-governing the legislative trend at Washington, Boston and other capitals has been upward and onward."

"There are those who would change everything. There are others who would change nothing. A proposition is not necessarily either good or bad because it is either old or new. The correct rule is, 'Prove all things; hold fast to that which is good.' Legislatures and congresses come and go, but let us hope that the commonwealth of Massachusetts and this mighty republic will go on."

"As the years steal into the centuries, may we and our children and our children's children so live and act and legislate as to improve the condition of all the people, augment their happiness and strengthen and multiply free institutions throughout the world."

Preparations had been made to receive Gen. Leonard A. Wood along with the speaker but word was received that he was detained and was sending Gen. M. P. Maus as his representative.

The speaker with Mrs. Clark and Miss Genevieve, his daughter, arrived on the Federal express at the Back Bay station this morning and were met by Congressman and Mrs. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mahoney, Representative and Mrs. Francis L. Daly, Mrs. Richard J. Lynch, Mrs. Edward P. Barry, Mrs. Charles E. Quirk and Michael W. Norris. In automobiles the whole party moved to the Hotel Lenox, where a reception was given.

Mayor Fitzgerald with Congressman James M. Curley and Mrs. Curley and the principal guests of honor were in the line to receive. The mayor briefly introduced Speaker Clark, who in turn spoke of the pleasure it gave him to be here during this celebration. In justifying his claim to be an American, he said his ancestors had come over to New England in 1634, so that he came in on the "ground floor."

The party next adjourned to the Boston Press Club where another reception was given and at its conclusion the visitors went to the State House to call at the Governor's office and hear the Speaker address the members of the General Court.

At the Boston Press Club Speaker Clark said he did not understand why the newspapers did not differentiate between elective and appointive officers. He said that all the newspapers of the United States seemed to be at the present time trying to make as many witticisms as they could out of the big number of men seeking appointive offices under the present administration.

He said these men have a laudable and patriotic desire to serve the nation, and he wished the newspapers would take a more charitable view. He said, of course, while there can be no politics brought up in a place like the Press Club, the Democrat has as much right as the Republican and the Progressive to hold appointive office. After all, fitness, he said, was the qualification for office.

In recognition of the occasion South Boston schools were closed all day, Dorchester schools close at noon, and other schools held patriotic exercises according to the different ideas of the masters.

Exercises as part of the celebration also were held by the Massachusetts

GUEST OF CITY AND HIS DAUGHTER



(Copyright Harris & Ewing, Washington)

CHAMP CLARK

Who addresses the Massachusetts Legislature today



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington)

MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK

Who is in Boston for the Evacuation day celebration

Daughters of the Revolution in Lorimer hall and the Irish Charitable Society in the Lenox, where the reception was given Mrs. and Miss Clark.

Soon after 2:30 o'clock the parade started. Marines, regular army detachments, battalions from the harbor forts, bluejackets from the battleships of the navy yard, from the revenue cutters Itasca and Andromeda, companies of the naval reserves, the militia, brand Army posts, several camps of the Spanish war veterans, the Ninth Regiment Veteran Association, the Highland Dress Association of Massachusetts, regiments of school cadets and other organizations were included in the parade.

The parade was headed by Past Commander P. Joseph O'Leary, chief marshal, and Lieut. William A. Ratigan, naval militia, Mass., chief of staff together with aides and general staff.

The streets through which the line of marchers went were gaily decorated. Reviewing stands for the mayor and the city council have been erected in front of the Shurtleff school on Dorchester street; for distinguished guests, corner of C street and West Broadway, and for the chief marshal and staff at the corner of A street and West Broadway.

At the same time as the afternoon parade the convention of the Boston Central Women's Christian Temperance Union takes place in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple.

Speaker Clark and Major-General Wood, Governor Ross and other distinguished guests will be escorted through the streets this evening in a torchlight procession to Bethesda hall, where the banquet of the South Boston Citizens Association will be held.

The speakers include these guests: United States Senator John W. Weeks, James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, President Kenney of the city council and Councilors Ballantyne and Smith.

Open house is being observed at hundreds of residences and clubs in South Boston.

The celebration really commenced last night, when patriotic exercises were held at the South Boston high school.

MAINE CITY PICKS FETE LOCATION

PORTLAND, Me.—The location unofficially considered best for the historical pageant proposed for July 4, is the plateau below the eastern promenade about 100 feet north of the path leading down from the Cleave monument to the old East End Yacht Club house property. The plan is to have the platform built there about 150 by 100 feet and to have the audience seated on the grass on the slope up from that point to the driveway of the promenade. It is estimated that 20,000 can be accommodated at this point.

Miss Constance D'Arcy Mackay of New York, who is to be the director of the pageant, addressed a general meeting at the Board of Trade rooms Sunday evening.

MAINE BILL HAS 40 AMENDMENTS

AUGUSTA, Me.—About 40 amendments to the public utilities act were offered in the Senate here Saturday, one by Senator Morey, that the three members of the commission consist of a Republican, Democrat and Progressive. An act was introduced for the creation of the office of assistant attorney-general at a salary of \$1800.

Senator Emery of York presented the emergency appropriation bill for 1913 which totals \$2,405,955.87. It is understood that the financial committee has substantially cut the appropriations asked for. It is also said that the financial committee will recommend a tax of seven mills for 1913.

PLANT DAMAGED BY WATER
ATHOL, Mass.—Nearly \$40,000 damage was done at the plant of the Millers River Manufacturing Company Sunday afternoon, almost all by water poured upon a fire.

WESTERN SHIP OWNER DEFENDS CANAL POLICY

Robert Dollar Believes American
Coastwise Vessels Should Be
Allowed to Pass Through
Panama Waterway Free

HONOR IS INVOLVED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Robert Dollar, one of the leading factors in the shipping world on the Pacific coast, who has extensive maritime interests and several ships engaged in both coastwise trade and trade with the Orient, believes that American coastwise ships should be allowed to pass through the Panama canal free of tolls. He believes, however, that the controversy over the question involves national honor, which he regards of infinitely greater importance than the coastwise commerce itself and proposes to have the question referred to arbitration.

Expressing to the Monitor his views on the Panama toll question, Mr. Dollar said:

"There can be no doubt in any reasonable man's mind but that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is subject to different interpretation. The British contention is 'First, that we agreed to charge all our vessels whether foreign going, coastwise, or war vessels, the same as we charge British ships.'

Second, claiming if we exempted any the tolls would be higher than if all paid. Therefore, discrimination against British ships."

"The American answer is that the words of the treaty are, 'That we shall charge all vessels the same tolls and that there shall be no discrimination.' I claim that the essence of the treaty is contained in this clause, that we will not discriminate against British ships. Our American ships engaged in the foreign trade come in direct competition with British ships. Therefore according to the treaty they will pay tolls. This is agreed and conceded by both sides. Then as to the American war vessels which will be continually passing to and fro policing the canal, it even appears to the British as inconsistent, and I think they have given up this point."

"The contention seems to be allowing our coastwise vessels to pass free. We have agreed that we will not discriminate against British vessels. Now how can there possibly be any discrimination against British vessels when they are absolutely prohibited from engaging in our coastwise trade. Therefore, it should be convincing to any reasonable minded man that where British vessels cannot trade there can be no discrimination against them."

"It has been claimed that a great injustice will be done to British Columbia. It can be shown beyond a question of a doubt that on account of American navigation laws restricting our coastwise trade exclusively to American bottoms the British Columbia lumber men are complete masters of the situation, as with the extra first cost of American vessels being about twice as much as British built vessels cost, then the extra cost of operating, they can pay the tolls, pay the import duty into the United States of \$1.25 per thousand, and still deliver cargoes in New York for 20 per cent less than American vessels can do after going through the canal free of tolls and having no import duty on the lumber to pay. Other merchandise from British Columbia for the eastern seaboard of the United States will be affected in about the same proportion. In fact, under existing conditions, no lumber from British Columbia for our eastern seaboard will be carried in American bottoms, so I claim Congress had a perfect right to legislate to pass our coastwise vessels free."

"With all our great anticipations from having built the greatest engineering work the world has ever seen, it is a deplorable commentary on our statesmen to reflect that our laws effectually prevent American vessels from using the canal in the foreign trade."

HOME SOUGHT FOR SETTLEMENT WORK

New rooms and equipment adequate to the work being done by the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House Association are in definite prospect.

The association is now at work raising funds to erect a suitable building.

During the past year the association and its friends have purchased an eight-room cottage and 12,000 feet of land in a desirable location, and now the aim of the society is to make the property fully available for the association's work by securing the proposed new building.

THE REV. H. G. ARNOLD INSTALLED
Installation of the Rev. Harold Greene Arnold, installed as pastor of the First Unitarian church of West Roxbury, took place Sunday afternoon.

RAPIDAN (MINN.) GETS BANK

MANKATO, Minn.—Mankato and Rapidan business men have chartered the State Bank of Rapidan, with \$10,000 capital and \$2000 surplus

COMMISSION SAYS TRUNK DIMENSION IS TO BE 45 INCHES

Interstate Board Rules Railroads
May Collect Excess on Larger
Size and Refuses 72-Inch Ones

WASHINGTON—Railroads may charge "excess" on trunks which have a dimension exceeding 45 inches, according to decision of the interstate commerce commission today. The commission also held that carriers might reject for checking any baggage exceeding 72 inches in dimension.

Forty-five inch trunks were declared regulation baggage receptacles. Railroads may charge excess at the proportionate rate for five pounds for every inch over the 45 inches.

The commission also held that carriers, on a year's notice, might refuse to check trunks or containers which have more than two "bulging" sides, or with two protruding sides opposite to each other.

FRESHMAN CLASS AT HARVARD TO MEET TONIGHT

Class Banquet Plans Will Be
Discussed at First Gathering of
Entire Class—Officers Named

For the first time in its history the class of 1916 at Harvard will hold a mass meeting this evening in the Harvard Union. Plans for the class banquet will be discussed.

W. J. Bingham of Lawrence, the former Exeter Academy athlete, has been elected president for the year. His election was won over Edward Mahan the captain of this year's freshman football team. This is the first time since the freshmen have been excluded from the varsity teams that the captain of the class football team has not been the class president. The other officers elected are U. Rollins of West Roxbury, vice-president, and W. Blanchard of Concord, secretary-treasurer. The freshmen on the student council are D. P. Morgan, Jr., of New York, D. C. Watson of Milton and R. N. Williams of Cambridge, formerly of Philadelphia.

BROWNING SOCIETY IN CENTENARY

Robert Browning's centenary will be observed by the Boston Browning Society in its twenty-ninth session tomorrow in the Hotel Vendome at 3 p. m. The program will consist of Browning songs by Miss Winifred N. Donovan, and a lecture recital by the Rev. Alfred E. Kingsley, who will give selections from Browning's poems "Youth and Art," "Cristina," "The Statue and the Bust," "The Epistle of Karshish" and the epilogue to "Asolando." Discussion will follow the lecture recital.

WALTHAM INVITES PARADE ENTRIES

Invitation to enter is extended to neighboring cities and towns by the managers of the horse parade to be held in Waltham April 10.

The judges will be furnished by the Boston Work-Horse Parade Association and prizes will be offered not only for work horses, but for hack horses, farmers' horses, driving horses and ponies.

DRAMA LECTURE TODAY

"Methods of Characterization" (exist, entrances, etc) is the subject of the fifth lecture in the series on "Dramatic Composition" being given by Prof. G. P. Baker of Harvard at Huntington hall, 491 Boylston street, Boston, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Tickets of admission may be obtained from the curator of the Lowell Institute at Huntington hall.

Many associate New England's Tremendous Wealth With Its Proverbial Thrift

While much of its financial strength has doubtless come from steadily practised economy, its greatest source of affluence has been from the enormous product of its manufactories

While the New Englander is a good money maker he is also a liberal spender for the good things, and he is strongly inclined to consider home industries first

The Newspapers

of this section are the logical and most direct approach to New England's purchasing power, and particularly those mediums which go to 100 per cent purchasing ability

This Newspaper A Representative New England Institution

is highly respected and believed in by a large and responsive reading clientele in Boston, its environs and throughout New England. It also enjoys the confidence and esteem of many well-known New England manufacturers, merchants and distributors

For Reaching the Buyer They Find

The Monitor

Productive in good business and growing patronage

Extra Session Meets April 7 Vocation Work Aid Urged

Call Is so Worded That Chief Executive and Democratic Leaders May Take Up Any Questions They Deem Best

(Continued from page one)

possible if the leaders so desire to name several of the more important House committees so that they will be able to outline their work for the regular session in December.

The President's proclamation was as follows:

"Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States shall be convened in extra-session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 7th day of April, to receive such communications as shall be made by the executive.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby do proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the city of Washington on the 7th day of April, 1913, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1913, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.
(Seal) "WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Secretary of State."

Compromise Shown in Senate Committee Is Favored by President

Progressive Democrats, for the sake of the success of the Wilson administration, having secured control of their party in the Senate, have proceeded to rearrange the standing committee of that body on a compromise basis, as the list made public on Saturday discloses. In any compromise, of course, the conservatives would necessarily receive a fair share of the good places, unless there was to be a split between the two factions of the party at the very outset of the administration.

The work of Senate committee reorganization, it is predicted, will mollify the conservatives and bring them to the support of the Wilson policies without reserve, unless they should feel inclined to oppose certain features of those policies for reasons which may appear later on, but which, should they appear, will not have behind them anything of bitterness.

To begin with, the radical Democrats of the Senate captured the committee on committees and displaced Senator Martin of Virginia, a conservative, as chairman, giving that place to Senator Kern of Indiana. Having thus captured the Senate citadel, the progressives were in position to work their own will and they would have done so if the spirit of compromise, for policy's sake, had not been strong upon them.

Only a couple of years ago Mr. Bryan visited Washington expressly for the purpose of waging a contest in favor of the very thing that the Senate Progressives have recently been contending for. It may be accepted, therefore, that the compromise resulting in the committee announcements of Saturday was not dictated by Mr. Bryan, but perhaps made independently of him.

The President is understood to have spoken in favor of moderation on the part of the victorious radicals of the Senate, pointing out how necessary it would be to the success of his administration that, in a body as close politically as the Senate, there should be the utmost party harmony, and the assumption is that the President's arguments had much weight in determining ultimately what was to be done.

In the compromise, while the radicals have conceded a good deal to the conservatives, they have picked up a good deal for themselves. The finance committee has been divided and its banking and currency functions turned over to a new committee having Senator Owen of Oklahoma, a radical, as its chairman. At the same time the radicals have a majority of the Democratic side of the old finance committee, notwithstanding a conservative, Simmons of North Carolina, is its chairman.

The radical Democrats get these chairmanships, among others: Judiciary, intercommerce canal, agriculture; education, immigration and public lands. The conservatives secure such chairmanships as finance, appropriations, military affairs, naval affairs, commerce, foreign relations, postoffices, public buildings and grounds and rules, but the radicals will be able to outvote the conservatives on those committees on any matter of real importance.

The public health committee was traded to the majority, its members being Messrs. Randall, chairman; Fletcher, Owen, Williams, Hughes and Culberson, Democrats, and Smoot, Root, Works, Brady and Weeks, Republicans.

Whether the new rule, to give the committees themselves the most of the large powers heretofore exercised by the chairman, will work well, will be determined by experience. In the meantime, the conservative chairmen will be compelled to do the bidding of the radical majorities over which they have been placed.

FEBRUARY MARKS RECORD FOR U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON—February made a record in the history of American foreign commerce when the aggregate of exports and imports amounted to \$343,305,130, and there was a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$44,456,702 for the month.

Exports aggregated \$104,025,016; imports, \$149,569,214, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has announced.

For eight months including February, the combined export and import trade amounted to \$2,966,714,617, with a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to \$474,606,655. The exports aggregated \$1,720,000,636; the imports \$1,246,003,961.

American iron and steel manufactures are being sent abroad at the rate of \$1,000,000 worth a day, according to the bureau.

BUREAU OF SOILS PUBLISHES HINTS ON HOW TO MAKE LAWN

WASHINGTON—This season of the year, when the residents of the cities and suburbs are looking at their lawns with a view of repairing them for the winter and summer months, it is well to examine the soil to a depth of from 12 to 24 inches to see if there are any bricks, tin cans, boards, and other coarse building debris.

The bureau of soils, United States department of agriculture, says in a farmers' bulletin that the reason grass does not thrive well on the average city lawn is that the majority of them have a filler of this kind of rubbish.

"A lawn soil should have a good supply of moisture at all times. It should be able to take care of excess during the wet season by drainage and during the dry season be able to supply stored up moisture from its depths. This adequate water supply is the principal factor in grass growth and the one most difficult to control in a poor soil.

"A soil well adapted to lawns should consist of clay, silt, very fine sand, medium sand, coarse sand and fine gravel. It is this difference in the size of soil particles and in the proportions in which they are present in soils that has given rise to the different classes of

soils. A good deal of trouble at the very outset of the Wilson presidency, has been smoothed out in a way that will be expected to promote rather than dispel party harmony.

The Progressives of the House of Representatives have had an understanding with Representative Oscar W. Underwood, majority floor leader, and they are to be recognized as a separate political party and given committee assignments accordingly. This was determined at a conference on Saturday between Mr. Underwood and Representative William Hinebaugh of Ottawa, Ill., a member of the new Congress, elected as a Progressive.

Mr. Hinebaugh began the interview by asking what the Democrats of the House would be willing to do for the Progressive members of that body.

Mr. Underwood replied that that would depend on the attitude assumed by the Progressives, and he asked what they were going to do that would make of official recognition proper.

Mr. Hinebaugh replied that it was their purpose to organize and set up a "slate" of candidates for all House offices, from speaker down the line to the bottom, and also to appoint a committee to confer with the Democratic leaders as to committee assignments.

This was sufficient to insure recognition, Mr. Underwood said, and he then announced that the Progressives would be given committee assignments as members of a third political party.

To the point made by Mr. Hinebaugh that the Progressives were all new members of the House, and that it had been said that no new members would be given important committee places, Mr. Underwood replied that the Progressives occupied a very different position from that occupied by the new members of either of the old parties, and that it would be quite proper to give them recognition.

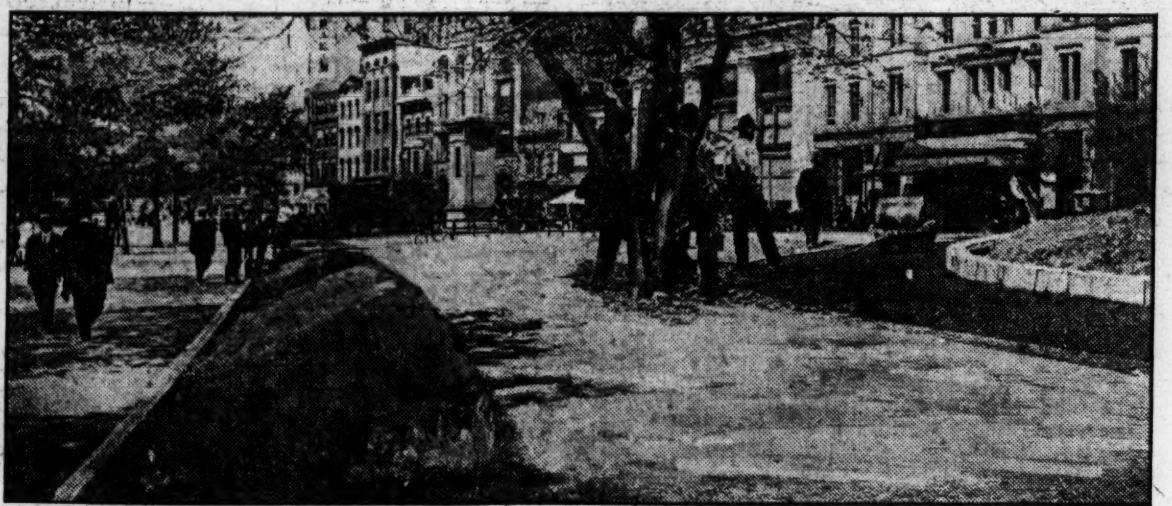
It was also the desire of Mr. Hinebaugh to have the Democrats recognize the Progressives as the leading minority party, because of the larger popular and electoral vote cast for Roosevelt than for Mr. Taft, but Mr. Underwood demurred, saying that the Democrats would recognize the existence of two minority parties, but would not undertake to set the Progressives ahead of the Republicans in the number of committee places.

This will mean, in all probability, that the Democrats will give the Progressives places on all the important House committees, dividing the minority places between them and the Republicans, but giving the Republicans the larger number.

COLLEGE CONTEST NEAR CLOSE
Wednesday at noon marks the close of the intercollegiate architectural competition, in which are entered the students of the architectural departments of six of the largest colleges in the country. The competition was founded last year by Floyd Warren of New York, who gave the \$150 for the prizes.

EXPLOSION IS INVESTIGATED
An effort to fix the responsibility for the explosion in the excavations under Scollay square on Saturday, which injured several persons and caused an electric car to leave the rails, is being made today under the personal supervision of State Fire Marshal Charles F. Neal.

GOVERNMENT GIVES LESSON IN LAWN MAKING



Work on soil, showing terrace at Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, D. C.

TRUST INQUIRIES KEPT UP BY NEW ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON—New trust inquiries are expected as soon as the department of justice can reach them and investigations begun during the Taft administration are being continued by Attorney-General McReynolds.

The Standard Oil inquiry will be pressed to conclusion as rapidly as possible to determine whether the decree of dissolution has been violated.

Other important investigations which are being continued include those of the American Can Company, the American Smelting & Refining Company and the United Fruit Company.

The question whether to dismiss or continue the suit revolving about the Brazilian valorization plan is also faced by the new administration.

LEXINGTON WILL DISCUSS CHANGE IN SIZE OF BOARD

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Thirty-three articles remain in the warrant of the annual town meeting to be acted upon at this evening's session at 7:30 o'clock in the town hall. Chief in importance is reconsideration of the vote passed last Monday abolishing the finance committee of 21 members.

The budget of the finance committee will also be acted upon this evening. If the citizens abide by the recommendations of the finance board, the tax rate for the coming year will be about \$20.90 on the \$1000, or 80 cents more than it was last year.

The budget includes appropriations amounting to \$164,461.19. Public schools, \$44,700; highway department, \$19,000; town debt, \$28,632.34; water department, \$10,000; police department, \$6800; fire department, \$6593.10.

WORK ON BRIDGES TO BEGIN SOON

WASHINGTON—The engineer department of the district government will be kept busy building bridges for some time. Work will be begun about April 15 on the \$275,000 bridge which is to span Rock creek, connecting Q street, in Georgetown, with Q street in Washington.

The engineers are now at work on the detailed plans for the construction of a bridge which will replace the present pipe bridge spanning Rock creek in the line of Pennsylvania avenue. Finishing touches are being put on the plans for a new bridge in Zoological park.

U. S. OFFICIAL IS NOW "LONE CHIEF"

WASHINGTON—From now on Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, will be known to Indians as "Lone Chief," that title having been conferred upon him Thursday by a delegation of Blackfoot Indians from Montana, who called to present him tokens of peace.

Turning to Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs Abbott, Chief Curly Bear said: "And you, too, must have an Indian name. You are short of stature, so we will call you 'Little Chief.'"

At the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, there was opened today an exhibit of portraits by Arthur R. Freeland and a group of pastels and oils by Jessie Wilcox Smith.

At the Twentieth Century Club this morning was opened an exhibition of paintings by Charles H. Richert.

In response to general request the exhibition of Miss Mary L. Macomber's allegorical paintings at the Vose gallery will be continued through the present week.

NEW TUNNEL IS OPENED
Completed at the cost of \$6000, the new tunnel under the railroad tracks opposite Cornwall street and midway between Jamaica Plain and Boylston street depots is now in use. The underpass is only for foot passengers and connects Amory and Lamartine streets. It is 80 feet long, 10 feet high and eight feet wide.

OLD RICE SILK MILLS BURNED
WELLESLEY FARMS, Mass.—The old Rice Silk mill, a landmark for 60 years, and which has not been in active-use for 30 years, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was complete, and is estimated at \$1500. A few weeks ago the building was sold to Abraham Luff of Wellesley.

CARNEGIE TRUSTEES URGE REPEAL OF CANAL TOLL ACT

WASHINGTON—The trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace last night issued an appeal to the American people to bring about as an act of national honor, the repeal of the act of Congress which exempts American coastwise vessels from payment of Panama canal tolls.

The appeal was issued over the signature of the society's president, Senator Elihu Root; Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war; Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Germany; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and other members of the board of trustees.

The brochure gives the history of the treaty, concluded on April 4, 1908, in which it is stipulated that in the event of "difficulties arising of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of existing treaties these difficulties shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague," and declares that "in a special sense the United States is bound to observe faithfully and without question" this treaty. It declares that the republic ought to be "absolutely faithful to its word, even to its own hurt."

In conclusion the trustees say: "By securing the repeal of that part of the act of Congress on the Panama canal which provides for the exemption of American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls, the American people would embrace a precious opportunity to prove that they understood their highest interest and recognize their duty to promote it 'for the benefit of mankind.'"

FOOD INDUSTRIES OF STATE PROTEST AGAINST NEW LAW

Protests against the attacks upon the food industries in Massachusetts were made today at a meeting held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce by some 40 representatives of the trade throughout the state. This action was taken by them previous to attending a hearing on pure food bills at the State House before the committee on public health.

NORMAN WHITE FILES SIGNATURES

Sets of nomination papers for Norman H. White, Progressive party candidate for Congress at the special election to be held in the thirteenth congressional district April 15, have been filed for certification with the Boston election commissioners. The commissioners have been obliged to reject some signatures because they were those of registered Republicans, whereas only Progressives were entitled to sign the papers of their candidate.

All the candidates to be voted for at the primary election, which is set for April 1, must file their papers at the office of the secretary of state before 5 p. m. Tuesday. Already Mayor J. Henry Gleason of Marlboro, Republican, and John J. Mitchell of Marlboro, Democrat, have filed their papers.

LAVAL TO HAVE FORESTRY SCHOOL

QUEBEC, Que.—Laval University is to have another building. It is to be a five-story structure on Herbert street, for the forestry school recently founded by the government and affiliated to that institution. Work will be started early this spring.

LAW STUDENTS SEEK HEARING
Many students of the Suffolk school of law have signed a petition to Governor Foss asking for a hearing in connection with the bill now pending in the Legislature to allow this school to grant the degree of LL. B. in the event that the Governor considers vetoing the measure as was done last year.

MR. REDFIELD THINKS LOWER TARIFF GREAT MORAL ISSUE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce in President Wilson's cabinet, in an address here Sunday, on "The Tariff on Its Human Side," said, in part:

"Believing, as I do, in a real, though moderate and balanced, reduction of the tariff, I believe in it chiefly because it means the birth of a new moral and mental life to our industries. The tariff has tended to destroy our belief in our own powers, to diminish our industrial self-respect.

"So I look, when the necessary readjustments are over, for the blood of a new life to be poured into the veins of American industry.

"I hope for the time when the payroll will not be thought the measure of cost, but when that shall be controlled by the value of men and by the quality and quantity of their product.

JOSEPH G. CANNON LEAVES CAPITAL FOR ILLINOIS HOME

WASHINGTON—Joseph G. Cannon, former representative and speaker of the House and now private citizen, will leave today for Danville, Ill., after nearly 40 years of public service. Mr. Cannon will take with him two large boxes of private letters and documents.

When asked what he was going to do Mr. Cannon said:

"Well, my business is in pretty good shape. I've got a little bank stock and that is pretty well organized. My farm land is well handled. I guess I'll just look around a little bit. The folks are planning a grand trip around the world, China, India, Japan, the Philippines and all the rest of it, but I'm not going. I may take a little run through Mississippi and Arkansas, where I want to look over some land for investment."

MR. M'COMBS SAID TO BE READY TO ACCEPT POST

WASHINGTON—It was semi-officially learned today that William F. McCombs, national Democratic chairman, will accept President Wilson's tender of the ambassadorship to France. Mr. McCombs last week said that he would decline a foreign post in order to continue his law practice in New York.

DOUBLE-DECK CARS ORDERED

WASHINGTON—Clarence P. King, president of the Washington Railway & Electric Company, has closed contracts with the Southern Car Company, of High Point, N. C., for a new type of car. The car is of the double-deck variety, and combines several new features, most prominent among which is the girder construction of the whole side of the car from sill to eaves.

A center entrance is used, and the stairs to the upper deck are at the ends of the car. The height is materially reduced by the use of 24-inch wheels, with attending small motors to suit.

The car will seat 100 passengers, 50 seats being provided on each of the two floors.

EQUAL VOTE BILL TO BE CONSIDERED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The judiciary general committee of the Senate will not take more than a week to consider the resolution to amend the constitution to permit women to vote. This announcement was made today by Senator Francis S. McIlhenny of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee. A public hearing is to be given tomorrow.

As the suffrage amendment has passed the House this will give the suffragists the remainder of the session for their campaign in the Senate.

SECRETARY BRYAN OFF FOR NEBRASKA

WASHINGTON—William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, left Sunday night for Lincoln, Neb., to attend a public celebration in his honor on March 10. The secretary will be away from his desk for 10 days.

Mr. Bryan said the speeches he is to deliver in the West were prepared before he knew he would be connected with the administration and would have no political significance.

MR. WILSON'S RELATIVES LEAVE

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Annie Howe, President Wilson's sister, with her daughter, Mrs. W. Wilson Cochran of Roanoke, Va., and little Josephine Wilson Cochran left Washington today for Philadelphia. The following were expected to call on President Wilson today: Delegation of women suffragists, headed by Miss Alice Paul, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y.; Cato Sells, national committeeman from Texas, and Representative Korbly of Indiana.

Industrial Education Society Furthers Movement to Widen Scope of Work in Statement of Principles Involved

WASHINGTON—Six states already have more or less complete systems of vocational training at the present time and a number of others are considering legislation to introduce into the public schools work that will fit boys and girls more directly for earning a living. In order to aid in the movement the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education has issued a statement of what it considers the main principles that should underlie the proposed legislation, and the United States bureau of education, although not giving official endorsement to the program as a whole, is sending copies of the pamphlets to those who apply for it.

The society's circular urges state aid to the local communities. It recognizes four fields of vocational training as the kind the state should furnish its boys and girls: Industrial education for workers in the trades and industries and in the household; agricultural education for the farmers; commercial education for clerks, salesmen, etc.; and "household arts education" for non-wage-earning occupations connected with the home.

The circular cites a number of types of schools in which vocational training can be given, some based on European models, others on American practice, among them the following: the all-day vocational schools, where the pupils can spend at least one year in all-day attendance; the part-time schools, where boys and girls regularly employed may come for a few hours each week; the evening schools in industry or agriculture, for persons who work during the day, and similar evening schools or classes in household arts.

The six states that have already set up systems of vocational education—Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and Indiana—have long had excellent schools. The newer education which they are introducing is not intended to replace the old, but to supplement it; to give training for a specific employment in addition to the regular schooling.

The subject is among those expected to be presented to Congress in some form at the special session. It is thought that if the leaders of the House permit the organization only of enough committees to transact the business of tariff revision and possibly banking and currency reform, the question of vocational education may be prevented from presentation.

In the Senate the way is considered clear for the introduction because the Senate committees are always in existence. Whether presented in the same form as the Page bill, which was considered in the last Congress, is not known. Senator Page of Vermont, who has led the Senate contest for federal aid to vocational education, is of the opinion that this subject is more vital to the United States than either the tariff revision or banking and currency reform. He says: "It is a question which will profoundly affect the cost of our food supply as well as the amount which our workers may earn with which to meet that higher cost of living which is upon us. It is a question which involves appropriations from our national treasury aggregating nearly \$15,000,000 annually, and the effect of which will be to increase the output of many of our farms, manufacturing and other industries 20 to 25 per cent—an addition to the nation's wealth well-nigh incomprehensible."

Mr. Page has little hope that the bill will reach the floor of the Senate for consideration during the special session, but he favors having it carried as far as possible as soon as possible, so it may be in the order of business in committee and ready for early report out to the Senate at the regular session next winter.

Many regrets are expressed that the vocational education bill failed to pass the House at the last session. It is believed that a large majority of the Senate—probably more than three quarters—were favorable to the Page bill; but Congressman Lever of the House was able to prevent consideration of the measure in that body.

Inasmuch as the policy of President Wilson is to do nothing in the way of legislation except on the matter of the tariff—with the possible exception of the banking and currency measure—there would now seem to be very little probability that any consideration will be given to the vocational education measure until December.

The bill is regarded as so important that it may be reintroduced at the special session and referred to agriculture and forestry—the committee to which the Page bill was referred last year—with the hope that the members of that committee may find time to give the bill consideration in order that an early report may be made when the regular session convenes next December.

It is asserted by Senator Page that the educational boards of 35 of the 48 states of the Union have endorsed the Page bill, either in its entirety or with minor qualifications. Nearly all of the educational organizations of the country have given the measure their qualified endorsement, as have also the National Grange, the Farmers' National Congress, the American Federation of Labor and other organizations.

The platform of the Democratic party indorses federal aid for industrial education, and President Wilson, in his speech of acceptance, gave the general principles upon which the Page bill is founded his unqualified approval.

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"SALOME" PRESENTED BY BEECHAM

Opera of Richard Strauss Sung in German With Mme. Ackle in Title Role—
Esthetic Issues Discussed

(Special to the Monitor)

The third of the operas by Richard Strauss was completed on July 20, 1905, and produced at Dresden under the direction of Herr Ernst von Schuch in December of the same year. First presented in England by Thomas Beecham, at Covent Garden, on Dec. 8, 1910. The libretto is a modified version of Oscar Wilde's drama.

Salome Aino Ackle
Herodes Franz Costa
Herodias Frieda Langendorff
Ein Prophet Hermann Weil
Ein Page der Herodias Muriel Terry
Naraboth John Bardsley
First Nazarene Harry Reynolds
Second Nazarene Arthur Pacyna
Ein Cappadocier Jacques Hopkins
Five Gelehrte: Alan Johnstone, Herbert Fenwick, Frederick Blamey, D. Byndon-Ayres, Gaston Sargeant.

Two Soldaten. Albert Chapman, Vernon Booth.

Ein Sklave Gwen Trevitt
Conductor, Thomas Beecham.

Scene—A large terrace in the palace of Herod.

LONDON—A critical voice crying in the artistic wilderness of the provinces revived, a little while ago, that ancient controversy concerning the relationship between art and morals. As a subject for discussion not even "individualism versus collectivism" is more provocative, and with the art theorist and the moralist it is nearly always a case of pull devil, pull baker. The artist usually listens to both sides and goes on just the same with his painting, composing or writing. But now and then it occurs, and the bigger the man the more likely this is to happen, that the artist is also a philosopher, and thereupon the discussion becomes really interesting.

There used to be prevalent a notion,

not yet extinct, that the artist is a species of man entirely devoid of character and intellect, who in certain moments of fine frenzy dashes off great symphonies, pictures or poems. It is true that during the mid-Victorian period this belief was shaken somewhat, at least in one branch of art. Painters began to cut their hair and sell their pictures to such advantage—proving themselves so much cleverer at business than the business men—that they were soon able to build palatial houses in expensive parts of London, and some of them even received titles and went to court. Anxious parents of younger sons began to dream of art as an alternative to the army and navy, and the law and the church—the stage had not yet risen to social distinction.

Before long, however, prices started to fall, and the record of art sales became singularly unpleasant reading for the owners of the pictures, and there arose gradually an uncomfortable suspicion that perhaps after all these painters were merely business men disguised as artists.

The artist is again suspected. Of course the truth is, that to produce even a mediocre symphony, picture or poem, a man must possess an unusual combination of mental qualities, and the artist-philosopher from Plato to Shaw is no rarity. Bunyan, Blake, Hogarth, Turner, Shelley, Morris, Goethe, Schopenhauer, Wagner, Nietzsche, Ibsen, Tolstoy may be mentioned at random.

Shaw Quoted

When Shaw in "The Sanity of Art" shattered Nordau's "Degeneration," he said, speaking of Wagner, "For the rest,

you will hardly need any prompting of mine to appreciate the absurdity of dismissing as 'inattentive' the Paris journalist, the Dresden conductor, the designer and founder of the Bayreuth enterprise, the humorous and practical author of 'On Conducting,' and the man who scored and stage-managed the four evenings of 'The Nibelungen Ring.' I purposely leave out of the composer, the poet, the philosopher, the reformer, since Nordau cannot be compelled to admit that Wagner's eminence in these departments was real. Striking them all out, accordingly, there remains the indisputable objective facts of Wagner's practical professional ability and organizing power to put Nordau's diagnosis of Wagner as an amorphous, inattentive person out of the question. If Nordau had one hundredth part of the truly terrific power of attention which Wagner must have maintained all his life almost as easily as the common man breathes, he would not now be so deplorable an example of the truth of his own saying that the power of attention may be taken as the measure of mental strength."

There is no denying therefore the intellectual fitness of the artist to argue his own case. The art theorist or esthetician with little practical knowledge of art and the moralist with no knowledge at all, are quite obviously dangerous guides. At the risk of undue length we will, by quotation, contrast the views of the two men who were undeniably great artists. Whistler shall speak first: "No reformers were these great men, (Velasquez, Rembrandt, and the great painters)—no improvers of the ways of others! Their productions alone were their occupation, and filled with the

poetry of their art, they required not to alter their surroundings—for, as the laws of their art were revealed to them, they saw, in the development of their work, that real beauty which, to them, was as much a matter of certainty and triumph, as is to the astronomer the verification of the result foreseen with the light given to him alone. In all this, their world was completely severed from that of their fellow-creatures with whom sentiment is mistaken for poetry, and for whom there is no perfect work that shall not be explained by the benefit conferred upon themselves.

"Humanity takes the place of art, and the God's creations are excused by their usefulness—Beauty is confounded with virtue, and before a work of art it is asked: 'What good shall it do?' Hence it is that nobility of action, in this life, is hopelessly linked with the merit of the work that portrays it; and thus the people have acquired the habit of looking, as who should say, not at a picture but through it, at some human fact, that shall, or shall not, from a social point of view, better their mental or moral state. So we have come to hear of the painting that elevates, and of the duty of the painter, of the picture that is full of thought, and of the panel that merely decorates."

Opinion of Wagner

Wagner on the other hand says emphatically, "I grew convinced that art can only prosper on the basis of true morals, and thus could but ascribe to it a mission all the higher when I found it altogether one with true religion." And Wagner had some insight into the metaphysics of Christianity, for in an earlier passage of the same article he says "Our best guide to an estimate of the belief in miracles will be the demand addressed to natural man that he should change his previous mode of viewing the world and its appearances as the most absolute of realities; for he now was to know this world as well, an

optical delusion, and to seek the only truth beyond it."

His disagreement with Whistler is complete: "Now, in respect of plastic art it is palpable that its ideally creative force diminished in exact proportion as it withdrew from contact with religion." Are these very divergent attitudes irreconcilable? The opinion of the present writer is that they are not. The antagonism between morals and art is very much the same as the conflict between religion and natural science, or religion and philosophy, in that it is purely hypothetical. It has no real existence. The artist will have to change his idea of morality and the moralist will certainly have to alter his attitude concerning art. Both will then see that they have been fighting vain shadows and that one great principle underlies all religion, science, art and philosophy. What Whistler really quarreled with was not morality, but the moralist, as he quarreled with pretty nearly everybody. And it must be remembered that he lived at a time when the art of painting was in its anecdotal stage.

Whistler had an extraordinary insight into the metaphysics and philosophy of art, and so far as art was concerned no man was ever a more ardent reformer, but unlike Wagner and the other great ones he did not extend these activities to the big world outside the studio walls. Wagner saw clearly that the messenger has to prove himself worthy of a message. The really great works of art do not get themselves composed, painted and written by men of mean mind or ignoble character. Of truth in any direction it can always be asked: Who shall dwell in thy holy hill? And the answer is invariably the same: He that walketh uprightly, and speaketh the truth in his heart.

OLIVE TREES FOR 400 ACRES
TUCSON, ARIZ.—A. J. Vance of Long Beach, Cal., has purchased 400 acres of land in the Casa Grande district and will plant it in olive trees.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

VIEWS QUICKLY ALTERED

"What is that man's politics?"
"He used to be a Republican. Now he's a lifelong Democrat, but after somebody else is appointed postmaster for his town I guess he'll be a Republican again."—Spokane Chronicle.

RAILROAD CONSOLATION

"This train is an hour behind time," said the passenger.
"Yes," replied the conductor, "but you ought not to mind that. It's a lot pleasanter on this train than it will be in the town you're going to."—Spokane Chronicle.

FREQUENTLY WANTED

"After you became wealthy," said the biographer, "you found yourself much sought after?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax; "by an investigating committee."—Spokane Chronicle.

HIDDEN HARMONY

"Are you fond of music?"
"Very. I am willing to endure the words of the average song for the sake of the melody."—Spokane Chronicle.

PLAYS SILVERLY TUNE

Gabe—What is your favorite musical instrument?
Steve—The cash register.—Spokane Chronicle.

NO "EXTRAS" TO BE HAD

"I've got a good joke on the contractor who is going to build my house."
"What is it?"
"The contract calls for a \$5,000 house."
"Well?"
"He'll have to build it for that."
"Why?"
"That's all I've got."—Detroit Free Press.

DIDN'T WISH IT SENT

The precise but somewhat broken English of Madame Schumann-Heink is one of her charms. While in a western city she found herself in immediate need of toilet powder. In her practical way she stepped into a store herself to buy it. "Will you have it sent?" inquired the clerk.

"No, I will take it vid me," crisply replied the great singer.—Spokane Chronicle.

KEEN APPRECIATION

"A strange thing happened last night," said the comedian.
"What was it?" asked the soubrette.
"I sprung a new joke—one the audience had never heard before—and it got me a laugh."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AVOIDING THE CRITICS

"Pa, here's a book entitled 'Fugitive Verses.' What does that mean?"
"It probably means that the people who wrote them are hiding."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position, by man fully experienced in office work and management; competent typewriter operator; can handle all correspondence, collections, etc., with marked accuracy, without dictation; satisfactory references; moderate salary to start. Address W. H. WILSON, 84 E. North Ave., Atlanta, Ga. 13

YOUNG MAN, news, feature and editorial writer, wants place with daily or live newspaper. References excellent and reliable. NAT L. HARDY, 1704 Commerce st., Dallas, Tex. 17

WANTED—Position in dry goods or general store in small town. By young man of 33 years, single, 15 years' experience, good references, good keeper and not afraid of work; good habits; state salary place pays. Address C. CARR, 747 Beall av., Memphis, Tenn. 19

YOUNG MAN wants position in clerical work of any kind; good references. R. J. PHILLIPS, 115 South Fourth st., Richmond, Va. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE YOUNG LADY attendant desired in office work and management; desires position; will teach and travel with child or children in Virginia and North Carolina. Write MISS M. HANSON, Box 20, Broad rd., Vinton, Va. 13

GOVERNESS—Position wanted by young lady of experience; graduate from college; can teach violin; willing to go to any state. MISS D. BASHAM, Box 52, Dorchester, Ky. 20

SALESYMAN and demonstrator, experienced, desires position, city or road; city references. J. J. WELLS, 817 Poplar st., Memphis, Tenn. 22

WANTED—Engagement as private secretary and companion, tutoring; young Virginian lady of experience and position; best references given and requested. Write MISS READ, 12 N. 4th st., Richmond, Va. 22

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN (Protestant) wanted on farm; must be able to milk and good hand with horses. Address MISS J. METTNER, Cottonwood Idaho. 20

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Strong, reliable woman to assist in private family, where there are children; moderate pay. Address J. M. CHANDLER, 214 6th av. S., Roseman, Mont. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COMPETENT advertisement writer wishes position with a reliable firm in Montana. A. A. SAUNDERS, Box 3, Mtn. View, N. Mont. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as traveling saleslady or demonstrator; territory preferred, largely in the West. By young woman of good experience. MISS CHARLOTTE E. BURTON, 307 South Seneca av., Wichita, Kan. 22

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER WANTED for rough work and finishing, to begin work about April 1. References required. Write MISS & CO., 1271 20th av., San Francisco, Cal. 17

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Competent hairdresser; one who understands a brush and has good waxes and steady employment to the right party. MRS. N. A. BUSH, Aberdeen, S. D. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AGENT—Sales, advertising or distributing, for manufacturer of electric vacuum cleaners, position wanted by man with A1 references. JOHN F. MORRAN, sta. 17 Pasadena, Cal. 17

PERMANENT position wanted: 3 years' experience in electrical, mechanical and energetic; good references. R. F. BAILEY, Ridpath Hotel, Spokane, Wash. 19

WANTED—Auditing, accounting and bookkeeping by the hour, 30 week or months; please telephone. S. H. SILLANS, 2727 Menlo av., Los Angeles, Cal.; tel. 2022 10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER would like half-day work or temporary work; experienced. Write MISS LON, 654 Benton Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal. 19

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced in first-class work, tailored suits and evening gowns, wants employment. MISS FRANK M. SIGSWORTH, 1233 Third av., N. S. 20

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants position. Write MISS CECIL ECKLUND, 615 Hutton bldg., Spokane, Wash. 17

CANADA FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT or manager for lumber yard or builders' supplies; knows the trade; western experience; not afraid of hard work. Write MISS LUTZ, 363 Wardlaw av., Winnipeg, Man. 22

BLEACH WORKS—Young Englishman, 30, wants good position in bleach or dyeworks, understands all the working of the trade, would like a position as foreman in finishing department, which position I now hold. Particulars in connection with salary. Write Canon 24, Longe Bolton, Lancashire, England. 22

COURIER or private escort—Position wanted by experienced young gentleman, 25 years of age, to STAMFORD, Conn. R. HUMPHRIS, 33 Spring st., Brighton, Sussex, Eng. 20

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by young man, secretary or clerk, northward, travel, bookkeeping, office experience. HAROLD W. PRIOR, Sandhurst, Berkshire, Eng. 20

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER, accountant and salesman wishes engagement with responsible concern; South America or elsewhere. Write H. CUNNINGHAM, Guayaquil, Porto Rico. 22

FARM HELP (40), experienced, wants situation or charge of private grounds; desires to emigrate to Canada. Write JOHN KING, 26 McGill st., Toronto, Ont. 22

MARRIED MAN, 32, three children, desires position in insurance, clerical or otherwise; highest references. R. H. SMITH, care Dunn, Inglebrook, Sunningdale, Eng. 20

POSITION wanted by man of wide experience, integrity, ingenuity; superior executive ability, economic. R. BEAVER, P. Box 1380, North Vancouver, B. C., Can. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

FARMER'S DAUGHTER (English) desires post in small family, where there are no children; willing to travel; light; very domesticated; London preferred. Address MISS R. STALEY, 13 Highgate, London W. Eng. 20

NORTH GERMAN (27) wants post in school or family in England or abroad; fluent French and English; usual English school teachers' experience; 12 years, 12, general education, finishing in languages; best testimonials. MISS KREMER, 1000, Berlin, Potsdam, H. M. Onn Hamburg, seaport, Eng. 20

YOUNG GERMAN LADY requires situation as governess or help; little English, but French; needlework. FRAEULEIN

CHWEITZER, 2 Windmill Hill, Hamp-
stead, London, England. 29

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, seeks daily
needlework, darning, mending, near Brix-
ton. MAUDE TAYLOR, 3 Magee st., Ken-
nington Park S. E., London, Eng. 19

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MIDDLEBORO

At the annual meeting of the school board Granville E. Tison was elected chairman and Charles H. Bates secretary and superintendent of schools for the ensuing year.

Joseph Walker of Brookline will be the speaker at the Men's Club of the Unitarian church Thursday evening.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Tuesday afternoon in the rooms in the Pierce building.

BRIDGEWATER

The board of health has organized with Dr. Albert F. Hunt as chairman and Charles R. Smith as secretary.

The Baptist Society is considering building an addition to the church on the lot which was recently presented to the society by Harlan P. Shaw.

A new committee from the school board is known as the "complaint committee." It comprises E. A. MacMaster, Mrs. Georgiana Cook and Charles R. Fitch.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the Unitarian Society will meet Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. E. I. Bourne.

The Brotherhood of the First Baptist church will meet this evening and the Rev. F. R. Gale will give a stereopticon lecture.

The trustees of the Howard Seminary have elected the Rev. E. B. Maglathlin president.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Woman's Economic Club will hold a public meeting March 24 in the town hall.

The Woman's Alliance of the First parish is planning an entertainment to be held in the Parish house next Tuesday evening at 7.45 o'clock.

The high school will close March 28 for the annual spring vacation.

EVERETT

Pupils of the high school held a dancing party Saturday evening in Whittier hall in charge of Mrs. Lottie Baldwin.

The Progressive party is to hold a rally tomorrow evening for organization and to discuss plans for placing a complete ticket in nomination at the fall election.

MEDFORD

The Medford Historical Society will meet tonight and Samuel Abbott of Newton Center will give an address on "John Trumbull, the Painter of the Revolution."

The annual dinner of combination B of the fire department will be held tonight in the South Medford fire station.

MELROSE

The annual meeting of the Bellevue Golf Club will be held tomorrow evening when, besides the election of officers, the question of increasing the membership dues will be discussed.

The aldermen will meet tonight to pass the annual appropriation bill.

EASTON

Myrtle lodge, N. E. O. P., will hold its annual masquerade event March 25 in Grand Army hall.

RANDOLPH

The assessors have organized with Jeremiah J. Desmond as chairman and Charles H. Thayer, secretary.

CHELSEA

The Needle and Thimble Club has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Mary A. Tobin; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Twombly; treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Nickerson; directors of work, Mrs. Lizzie Lincoln, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Baston, Mrs. Samuels and Mrs. Lewis.

The Acorn class of the Baptist church has elected these officers: President, Frankland W. L. Miles; vice-president, Firth Boyd; secretary, Harold Strout; treasurer, Harris Miller; delegate to Y. M. C. A., Firth Boyd; high school, Henry Thomas; outside work among boys, Charles Whelan; athletics committee, Raymond Allen, Harold Strout.

WINTHROP

The adjourned town meeting will be held in the old high school hall this evening.

Miss Elizabeth L. Tewksbury of Main street, has presented to the public library a framed portrait of the Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, for 30 years the pastor of the Unitarian church at East Boston.

WHITMAN

The annual dramatic entertainment of the Whitman Woman's Club will be held the latter part of the month. The play chosen is "Under the Wing of the Chaparral," a comedy in a modern English setting.

The Ladies Guild of the Congregational church is arranging for a newspaper social to be given March 26.

REVERE

It is expected that the office of the tax collector, which is now closed for the first time in many years, will be open in a few days.

The Thimble Club of Undine chapter, O. E. S., will have a dinner this evening, the hostesses being Mrs. Girard, Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Klein.

BROCKTON

The water commissioners are considering enlarging the city repair shops.

The Matrons Club of the First Universalist church has appointed a committee, with Mrs. Irving A. Churchill as chairman, to make arrangements for the annual guests' night entertainment.

WINCHESTER

David H. DeCourcy has been reappointed chief of the fire department by the selectmen.

Invitations for the annual dinner of the Calumet Club to be held at the club house March 29, are being sent out today.

ABINGTON

The Brotherhood of the North Baptist church holds its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry this evening.

McPherson W. R. C. will entertain Theodore L. Bonney corps of Hanson at its meeting tomorrow evening.

WEBSTER

The first telephone to be placed in a common school building here has been placed in the School street building.

Seventy-one new volumes have been added to Webster free public library.

SHARON

Members of the senior class of the high school presented a comedy Saturday evening entitled "The Private Tutor," for the Washington trip fund. The class leaves April 11.

ARLINGTON

The First Parish Congregational Unitarian church has elected: Clerk, George A. Smith; treasurer, Herman P. Bucknam; parish committee, Louis B. Carr, Arthur A. Lawson and John R. Foster; music committee, Edward S. Fessenden, William T. Foster, Jr. and Mrs. James A. Bailey, Jr. The treasurer's report shows that the expenditures for the past year amounted to \$13,814.31, leaving in the treasury a balance of \$246.71.

The members of Arcadia lodge, No. 113, Knights of Pythias, will pay an official visitation to the James Ray Cole lodge this evening in Odd Fellows hall.

WAKEFIELD

Salaries for town officers and department heads will be disbursed this year as follows: Superintendent of highways, \$2000; chief of fire department, \$1200; assessors (three), \$1200; selectmen (five), \$500; overseers (three), \$300; town council, \$500; auditors (three), \$400; registrars, \$250; town treasurer, \$600; clerk, \$200; tax collector, \$650; fire engineers (two), \$275; tree warden, \$25; moderator, \$25; finance committee clerk, \$50; selectmen's clerk, \$400; clerk to overseers, \$75; inspector of milk and collector of samples, \$200; scaler of weights, \$100; forest warden, \$75.

CONCORD

The Progressive town committee has been named as follows: Frank Pierce, chairman; Allen Brown, secretary; Loring N. Fowler, treasurer; Smith O. Dexter, Edward B. Caiger, George Williams, Albert B. Black, Benjamin E. Russell, William Foss, Herbert H. Young, David A. Baldwin, Rollin M. Gallagher, John D. Wilson and Frank R. Connor.

Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, a teacher in the Brookline high school, will address the Concord Woman's Club this afternoon in the town hall, taking for her subject "The Actor and the Public."

MAYNARD

These appointive officers have been chosen by the town: James R. Bent, William Naylor and James Mullin, fence viewers; Fred W. Taylor, William Bishop and A. O. Dunham, field drivers; Albert W. Haynes, Hiram Parkin and James R. Bent, measurers of wood and bark; Albert W. Haynes, James Mullin and Levi Cheney, surveyors of lumber.

The finance committee has been appointed as follows: John W. Flood, Alfred E. McCleary, William Naylor, Arthur J. Coughlan, Abel Haynes, Ralph Whitehead and Edward Cheney.

NEWTON

Following a meeting, this evening, of Court Genos, Daughters of Isabella, an entertainment will be given, under the direction of Mrs. Kathryn L. Vachon.

John J. Mitchell will give an address this evening before division 53, A. O. U. of V. at Newton.

The Newton Highlands Monday Club meets this afternoon with Mrs. F. A. MacCallum, Colbourne Crescent, Brookline.

Mrs. Emery W. Clark of Allerton road, Newton Highlands, is the hostess to the C. L. S. C. this afternoon.

NEEDHAM

The annual dinner and business meeting of the Board of Trade will be held at the Hotel Thorndike, Boston, this evening. Street Commissioner Ross of Newton will be the principal speaker.

The adjourned town meeting will take place this evening when the various appropriations will be made and the proposed building laws for the town discussed. The total appropriations recommended by the finance committee are \$121,812.27, which, it is estimated, will keep the tax rate down to \$17 per thousand.

LEXINGTON

The selectmen have reappointed the following town officers: Librarian of the Cary Memorial library, Miss Mariam P. Kirkland; assistants, Miss Helen E. Buzzey and Miss Barbara Mackinnon; librarians of the branch library at East Lexington, Miss Emma Ostrom Nichols; measurers of wood and bark, Edgar W. Harrod and George S. Teague; supervisor of streets, Robert H. White.

The board of assessors has organized with George H. Jackson as chairman and Henry E. Tuttle, clerk.

WEYMOUTH

The Monday Club holds a meeting in Odd Fellows hall this afternoon. Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd will speak on "Panama and the Great Canal." Music will be in charge of Mrs. Alice Wilde Merrill.

Trustees of the Tufts public library have organized with Dr. Clarence P. Whittle as chairman and Francis M. Brown as secretary.

BROOKLINE

Installation of the officers of the Brookline lodge of Elks will take place this evening. Those to be installed are: Dr. E. M. Bowker, exalted ruler; William D. Powell, loyal knight; J. Lawrence McCormick, leading knight; Albert P. Briggs, secretary; Charles Fay, treasurer; Thomas Pollitt, Jr., tiler; George C. Stevens, trustee.

ROCKLAND

Miss Anna Hammond has been engaged as soprano soloist at the Union Congregational church of Braintree.

The Brotherhood of the First Congregational church will hold a musical entertainment in the church this evening.

READING

Otis B. Ruggles, selectman; Mrs. E. N. Dillaway, Mrs. Wilfred A. Bancroft, Fred L. Springfield and Mrs. Howard W. Poor have been appointed to organize a

Classified Advertisements

RATES PER LINE.—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 lines (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 lines (per insertion) \$1.65. For 26 or more lines (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 12 lines (per insertion) \$1.65. For 13 to 25 lines (per insertion) \$1.40. For 26 or more lines (per insertion) \$1.10.

WINTER RESORTS
HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Booklets at Marsters, 548
Washington St., Boston, &
Whitcomb, 306 Washington St., Hotel & Travel
Dept. of the Christian Science Monitor, or ad-
dress GEO. F. ADAMS, Mrs. Fortness Mon-
roe, Va.

EDUCATIONAL
Short Story Writing
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story, taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred professors study course under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, etc. Large catalogue free. Write today! THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

PLUMBING
McMahon & Jaques
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS
Established 1892
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
FOR SALE—One (2 manuals) Hantz Deter organ; in first-class condition with bench and screen. Address 333 Nicholas bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

APARTMENTS TO LET
WINTHROP: 117 Wintthrop Shore drive—2 suites, 4 rooms and kitchenette, all improvements, to let all year round; also one suite, fully furnished; can be seen any afternoon. Apply owner, suite 5.

ROOMS
CAMBRIDGE: 338 Harvard st.—A few well furnished and attractive rooms in a well appointed house; electric light, hot water heat and large piazza. \$1.50 up. Telephone 4385 M.

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY
FRONT ROOM, modern home, electricity; private family; board if preferred. Bell phone East 4686.

Summer Property
If you would rent or sell summer property, cottages, camps, farms, shore or country residences—or secure summer boarders, why not attractively describe what you have in the Monitor? Its readers are now ready to make summer plans, and your advertisement in the paper, which they read each day, will tell your story at a most opportune time.

The cost if inserted once or twice is 1.68 per inch per insertion; if inserted 3 times or more, 1.40 per inch per insertion. All other spaces in direct proportion.

Advertisements average 72 words to the inch.

Address
ADV. DEPT., CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

parents-teachers association for the purpose of bringing the fathers and mothers of school children in closer touch with the work of the schools.

The selectmen have appointed Edward H. Crowe as superintendent of streets and Herbert E. McIntyre as forest warden.

There will be a dancing party this evening at the Winsor Club, under the direction of Mrs. C. H. Clark.

Mrs. Wesley E. Monk, Franklin street, will entertain the Lend-a-Hand Society, tomorrow afternoon.

Two fifths of the town's appropriation for library purposes for this year will be used toward maintaining the new branch library in South Lynnfield and transporting books to and from the main library at Lynnfield Center.

The Junior Friday Club meets at the home of Mrs. Georgiana C. Lane on Presidents hill this afternoon. The topic for discussion will be "Picturesque Ireland." The program will be in charge of Mrs. L. H. Stuart.

Four portrait studies of William M. Paxton's paintings are to be on exhibition at the public library this week.

Mrs. Arthur Terry entertains the literature class of the New Century Club at her residence today.

The Marlboro night schools will close March 28.

Conferring of third and fourth degrees and inspection will be held by Marlboro grange, March 26.

The Union Congregational church of this town and the First Universalist church of Weymouth will hold union services this week. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the meetings will be held in the Universalist church.

A regular meeting of the Philergians will be held in Coheto hall tomorrow afternoon.

The Farmers Club will meet with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cook Tuesday evening, March 25.

The Franklin Country Club has elected:

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE
Picturesque vine-covered red house, 8 rooms, suitable for family with children; lot 50,397; Santa Clara ave., Alameda; 5 min. walk from center of town; 35 min. from center of San Francisco; large sunny nursery; 6 windows; a big unfinished room for studio; 4 porches (1 dining, 2 sleeping); 4 ft. basement; new furnace and plumbing; garage; barn for horse and buggy; front and back lawn; fruit trees; berry vines, arbor; unimproved lot selling for \$2000. Wanted, a just figure. MRS. CHAS. C. BOYNTON, Buena Vista ave., Berkeley, California.

REAL ESTATE—GEORGIA

5240 ACRES IN BAKER COUNTY, largely rich bottom on Flint river, 3 steamer weekly; last year produced 1000 bales cotton on 1000 acres which netted \$15,000; can quadruple amount by increasing equipment and area; 2 good dwellings, barns, 3 artesian wells, new ginney; right in the great pecan belt; price \$20 per acre; terms half cash, balance 6 per cent. For full particulars address J. H. PLUM-MER, 50 Church st., New York.

REAL ESTATE—MARYLAND

FARM LAND for sale in Beltsville, Md., 12 miles from Washington; consists of 420 acres, adjoining government experiment station; some timber; low figure, quick sale. Address E. G. VAIL, Beltsville, Md.

REAL ESTATE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE
JUST ISSUED, contains 500 descriptions and illustrations, free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

LIST your properties now for quick sale; no charge unless sold. Send for descriptive blank. Dept. C. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 61 No. Market st.

CHARLES RIVER BUNGALOW, \$800, 2 down, balance \$25 month. Address J. J. Monitor Office, Boston.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST- AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 238 Washington st.

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

FRONT ROOM, modern home, electricity; private family; board if preferred. Bell phone East 4686.

4000 BOY SCOUTS

MEET IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Four thousand Boy Scouts of America and their friends arrived here yesterday for their second annual national rally. The boys enjoyed themselves in sightseeing after they had divided their "army" into scores of separate bodies and attended services at as many churches. There were no formal meetings today.

Sir Baden-Powell, chief scout of the British Boy Scouts, it is said, had sent an invitation to the Boy Scouts of America to attend the third annual rally of the Boy Scouts of Great Britain in Birmingham July 2 to 9.

RAILWAY FINED ON

AN OVERCHARGE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Collection of 20 cents or four extra nickels for street car fares in the Eagle Rock district cost the Los Angeles Railway Company \$1000 recently. Justice Young decided that the complainants who sued the corporation were right in their assertion that a five-cent fare to Eagle Rock is the just and legal charge.

The sum of \$250 in each of the four cases was awarded the citizens who sued. Harry L. Suydam brought one case to court, Miss Evelyn Rankin had two cases and Miss Louise R. Lorens had one.

QUEBEC ELEVATOR

WORK STARTED

QUEBEC, Que.—Excavation and foundation work of the new grain elevator to be built by the harbor commission at a cost of \$1,000,000 was started recently. Piles and engines necessary for the work arrived and a few hundred men are now engaged.

MASONS UNITE IN SERVICE

Craft, Capital, Cryptic and Templar rites in Masonry were represented in the congregation at the service in honor of the fraternity yesterday in Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Charlestown. All the clergymen who took part are connected with the order.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029, 6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 705 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

Clever Things for Easter

NOSEGAY. A nosegay made of imported flowers. Wild Rose, Forget-me-nots and Mignonette with a gift card appropriate. All in a quaint handbox. Spreading exquisite fragrance like natural flowers, making a most delightful gift. Complete \$1.50.

THE NOSEGAY AND THE GREY BANDBOX. This charming outfit contains more costly flowers and a little larger in size. The flowers are combinations of Lilies and Pansies, Lily of the Valley and Violet, Yellow Roses, Orchids in delicate shades. Most any color scheme can be handled. \$2.00 each.

MILADY'S SLIPPER BOWS. Charming little bows. If a maid would charming be from top to toes. On her dainty slippers, she should wear two dainty bows. Miniature bows to match the Vreath and Nosesays, \$1.25 per pair.

POHLSON GIFT SHOP, Pawtucket, R.I.

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Registered Attorney
28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

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FREDERICK A. BANGS LAWYER
522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

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626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

STEPHEN P. CUSHMAN Attorney and Counselor at Law
18 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

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Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LEX N. MITCHELL Lawyer
PUNKSUTAWNEY, PA.

De Forest M. Neice, Herbert W. Packard
NEICE AND PACKARD, LAWYERS
627-9 Merchants Trust bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional card in this column.

LAWYERS—MEXICO

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CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Duntley Pneumatic Sweepers
not only thoroughly VACUUM CLEAN
rugs and carpets, but also pick up all
Lint, Threads, Pins,
etc.

IN ONE OPERATION
This is the only
Suction
Machine
which
Light in
Weight.

AGENTS WANTED
Write today for full information and our Free
Demonstration Offer.

Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co.
6501 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—4634 Lake ave., bright furnished outside room to lady employed; near 47th st. I. C. and surface lines.

LAWYERS

COWAN & HOLLIS Attorneys-at-Law
601 Otis Building, Chicago

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29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DENTISTRY

DR. D. V. BOWER Phone Central 4274
Suite 1430 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE 6015 N. Clark Street
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INSURANCE
W. H. PENDLETON—Insurance
127 S. Burdick st., Upphro Block
Phone 217. Kalamazoo, Mich.

FURNITURE REPAIRING
FURNITURE repairing, upholstering, re-graining, refinishing; no charge for drying.
D. H. SMITH, 713 Forest st. Phone 2135-J.

CLEANSERS
THE PARIS Cleaners and Dyers, 222 W. Main st. Our method is adopted by the public for first-class work. Phone 157.

FLORISTS
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FOR AND HOME DELICACIES
KALAMAZOO FLORAL CO.
Kalamazoo, Mich. Phone 916

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
FINE hemstitching, French hemming, crocheting and embroidery. MRS. E. W. PERSHING, 212 W. Cedar st. Phone 297-J.

THE GREEN TEAPOT
TEA ROOM and DELICACIES
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

STAMPING and all kinds of art material; also hand embroidery; GARRISON'S EMB. SHOP, 131 S. Burdick st.

W. H. PENDLETON—Insurance
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Stock Market Shows Sagging Tendency

NEARLY WEAK IN A NARROW AND QUIET MARKET

Harriman Pacific Attract Most Attention Today—New Haven Sells Lower in Both Boston and New York

BOSTON & MAINE OFF

Considerable irregularity in a rather dull market characterized the early trading in New York this morning. Opening prices showed little change, mostly losses, from Saturday's closing figures. A heavy tendency soon developed and the entire list sagged off.

Conspicuous in the early business were the Harriman Pacific. Following London's lead Union Pacific was weak and Southern Pacific strong. But Southern Pacific did not long maintain its advantage.

The generally weak tone prevailing was unaccounted for except by reason of conditions that have been prevailing. Money is still the most important factor. Firmness of rates and the continued heavy demands for funds check buying for the long account.

New Haven was a weak feature of the local market as it was in New York. Boston & Maine, after opening unchanged at 72 sold off to a new low point.

Southern Pacific opened in New York at 99 1/2, a gain of 1/2 over Saturday's closing price, and declined more than a point during the first half of the session. Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 148 1/2, and fluctuated within a range of less than a point.

Canadian Pacific was off 1/2 at the opening at 223. It sagged off further, and then regained part of the loss.

The copper were neglected on the local exchange and the railroad issues absorbed most attention. Boston & Maine declined to 60 1/2 before midday, a loss of 5 1/2 points from the opening. New Haven opened up 1/2 at 118 1/2, and dropped under 117 during the first half of the session. Fitchburg preferred opened unchanged at 110 and declined to 106. Boston & Lowell was off 8 points at 195. Boston Elevated opened off 1/2 at 107 and declined a point further.

At the beginning of the last hour Fitchburg preferred was selling around 101. Further declines were made by New Haven and Boston & Maine. In New York Central Leather and Goodrich were features. The rest of the market was very quiet and the tone heavy.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 287,104 head, an increase of 34,641 head for the week, but decreased 17,210 head last year. Hogs gained 24,306 head for the previous week, but showed a loss of 7854 head for the same week of 1912. Arrivals of cattle made a gain of 6231 head for the week and 4227 for the year. Deliveries of sheep were 4104 head larger than those of the preceding week, but fell off 5129 head from those of the corresponding period last year.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended March 15:

	Last week	Previous year	Last year
Hogs	155,333	131,033	163,193
Cattle	48,421	42,280	52,848
Sheep	33,144	29,040	38,273
Total	287,104	252,453	304,314

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

NEW YORK—Breadstuffs' index of wholesale prices of 106 commodities as of March 1 indicates a recession to 9.4052, a drop of one half of 1 per cent from Feb. 1. The high of 1912 was 9.5462 in December, compared with 9.4935 in January.

JAPANESE BONDS RETURNED

Attempts to market \$5,000,000 Japanese securities in New York recently were unsuccessful, and they were returned. A market, however, was found by London bankers for about \$15,000,000.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate westerly to southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate west winds, becoming variable. The pressure is low this morning over the north Pacific slope and eastward to Wyoming. Normal to above in all other districts. The temperatures are lower in the eastern portions of the country and somewhat higher in nearly all other sections. Generally speaking they are below freezing excepting in the southern states and on the Pacific slope. Fair weather prevails in nearly all sections and little precipitation has occurred in the past 24 hours.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
6 a. m. 20; 12 noon 38
Average temperature yesterday, 45.17-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
Washington 50; Portland, Me. 46
New York 48; Albany 46
Buffalo 44; Pittsburgh 42
Chicago 42; St. Louis 40
Kansas City 40; Denver 38
Philadelphia 40; St. Paul 40
Jacksonville 38; San Francisco 40

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:33; High water 5:52
Sun sets 5:52; Low water 6:17 a. m.; 6:55 p. m.
Length of day 11:59

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 3 p. d.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Best Sugar	28 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Can	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Can pf.	122	122	121	121
Am Cities	45	45	45	45
Am Cotton Oil	45 1/2	45 1/2	45	45
Am H & L	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Ice	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Am Smelting pf.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Am T & T	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am T & T pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am T & T pf.	107	107	107	107
Am T & T pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am T & T pf.	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am T & T pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am T & T pf.	35 1/4	35 1/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am T & T pf.	69	69	69	69
Baldwin Locomotive	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
B & O	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
B & O pf.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Ca Pacific	223	224	222 1/2	223
Cal Petrol	48 1/2	48 1/2	46	46
Cal Petrol pf.	78	78	78	78
Case Th. M. Corp.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cent Leather	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chl & Gt West pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chl & Gt West pf.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Chl M & S P	109	109 1/2	109	109
Chino	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chino pf.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Corn Prod	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Del & Lack	400	400	400	400
Erie	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Gen Electric	138 1/2	138 1/2	138	138
Gen Motor	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Goldfield Con	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	31 1/2	31 1/2	29	29 1/2
Goodrich pf.	95 1/4	95 1/4	94	94 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Gug Ex Co	45 1/2	45 1/2	45	45
Int Agr Corp	76	76	76	76
Illinois Central	123 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Inspiration	16 1/4	16 1/4	16	16
Inter-Met	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Inter-Met pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int Paper	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Int Pump	8	8	8	8
Kan & Texas	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Laclede Gas	100	100 1/4	100	100 1/4
Lehigh Valley	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/4	154
Long Island	40	40	40	40
L & N	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
L & N pf.	32	32	32	32
Manhattan	128	128	128	128
Mex Petrol	68 1/4	68 1/4	64	65
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pac	37 1/4	37 1/4	37	37 1/4
Nat Enameling	14	14	14	14
N R of M pf.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
Nevada	17	17	17	17
N Y Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N Y N & H	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Nor & West	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Nor Pac	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
People's Gas	110	110	110	110
P C & S L	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Pitts Coal	84	84 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Pennsylvania	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ray Con	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	156 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Reading 2d pf.	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4
Repub Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Repub Steel pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Rock Island	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Rumely Co	64	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
S & S Steel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
S & S Steel pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Sears-Robuck	190	190	190	190
Southern Pac	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Southern Ry	25	25	25	25
St L & F 2d pf.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Texas Co	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Underwood	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Un B & F	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Un B & F pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Union Pac	148 1/2	149	147 1/2	148 1/2
Un Dry Goods	98	98	98	98
U S Rubber	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
U S Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
U S Steel pf.	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Coal	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Va-Car Chem	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Wa-Car Chem pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Well-Fargo Ex	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
West Maryland	41	41	40	40
Westinghouse	67	67 1/2	67	67
Woolworth	90	90	78 1/2	88 1/4
Woolworth pf.	110	110	110	110

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Cornishman, from Liverpool, with 109 cs oranges, 50 cs onions, 481 bxs lemons.
Str Limon, from Port Limon, with 35,000 stems bananas, 106 bxs oranges.
Str Nacoochee, from Savannah, with 142 bxs oranges, 7 cs vegetables.
Str Howard, from Norfolk, with 1757 bxs peanuts, 77 cs parsley, 18 bbls potatoes, 4 cs egg plant, 307 bxs grape fruit, 19 bxs oranges, 236 bbls spinach, 48 bbls kale.
Str Alleghany, from Philadelphia, with 65 bxs raisins, 65 bbls sweet potatoes.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 1216 bbls, cranberries 46 bbls, strawberries 10 cs, Florida oranges 1863 bxs, Jamaica 106 bxs, Mediterranean oranges 109 bxs, Cal. oranges 396 bxs, lemons 563 bxs, bananas 35,000 stems, pineapples 5 cs, raisins 965 bxs, dates 25 bxs, peanuts 1757 bxs, potatoes 51,806 bush, onions 359 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 2645 pkgs; last year 863 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents \$4.75@5.10, winter patents \$5.25@5.60, Kansas in sacks \$4.30@4.80, winter straight \$5@5.35, winter clears \$4.75@5, spring clears in sacks \$3.75@4.
Milled—Spring brand \$21.75@22.25, winter brand \$22@22.50, red dog \$28.75, middlings \$22@26, cottonseed meal \$31, mixed feed \$22.50@26.50.
Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 50 1/2 cs, No. 3 yellow 50 1/2 cs, yellow 50 1/2 cs, ship No. 2 yellow 50@50 1/2 cs, No. 3 yellow 50@50 1/2 cs, yellow 50 1/2 cs@58.
Hay—No. 1 \$21@22, No. 2 \$18@19, No. 3 \$15@15.50, spot \$13@13.50.
Straw—Spot \$12@12.50, rye \$20@20.50.
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 30c, No. 2 clipped white 30c, ship fancy 40 lbs 30 1/2 @40c, fancy 38 lbs 30 1/2 @39c, reg 38 lbs 38 1/2 @39c, reg 36 lbs 37 1/2 @38c.
Eggs—Fancy nearby henneries 24@25c, eastern extra 23c, western best 20@21c.
Butter—Northern creamery 36@37c, western best 36c.
Beans—Pea choice per bu \$2.40@2.45, California small white \$3.30@3.35, yellow eyes best \$2.50@2.60, red kidneys \$2.75.
Cornmeal—Bag meal \$1.12@1.14, granulated \$3.25@3.45, bolted \$3.20@3.40.
Lard—Pure, in tierces, 12 1/2, rendered, 14 1/2; loose, raw leaf, 13c.
Onions—Native, per bu box, 65@75c; Connecticut valley, per 100-lb bag 65@75c; Spanish, per case, \$2.10@2.35; Ohio, per 100-lb bag 65@75c.
Potatoes—Maine, 2-bu bag \$1.25@1.35; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bskt, \$1.15@1.25.
Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@3.50.
Fruit—Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl \$9@10 (late varieties); per crate, \$3@3.50.
Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotation: Crystal dominees, 7.10c; eagle tablets, 5.90c; cubes, 4.85c; cut loaf, 6.40c; crushed, 6.40c; XXXX powdered, 4.65c; granulated, fine, 5-lb and 100-lb bags, 4.50c; granulated, 5-lb and 100-lb bags, 4.45c@4.80c; diamond A, 4.50c; Ontario A, 4.30c; Empire A, 4.25c; extra C's, 4.40@4.50; yellow C's 3.75@3.85c.
Sugar—Wholesale grocery prices: Granulated fine, 5-lb and 100-lb bags, 4.65c; granulated, 25-lb bags and under, 4.65@4.90.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 30, Cambria Steel 50 1/2, Electric Star 52, Gen Asphalt pf 72 1/2, Lehigh Valley pf 87 1/2, Lehigh Valley 77, Lehigh Steel pf 82, Philadelphia Company 45, Philadelphia Company pf 40, Philadelphia, Elce 22 1/2, Philadelphia Ray Tr 24 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 80, Union Tract 49 1/2, United Gas Imp 87 1/2.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot 264 7 1/2, bid; futures 265 2 1/2. Market quiet. Sales—Spot 500; futures 1300. Spot, up 2s. 6d. Futures, up 2s. 6d. Best selected copper 270, down 5s. Pig tin ended firm. Spot 2208 15s., down 5s. Futures 2205 7s. 6d., down 12s. 6d. Spanish pig lead 115 17s. 6d. unchanged. Spelter 224 10s. unchanged. Cleveland warrants 64s. 4/4d.

FOREIGN COPPER STATISTICS

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that stocks of copper in Europe, including Hamburg and Rotterdam, on March 15 decreased 184 tons, while copper supplies afloat decreased 850 tons, making the net decrease in the visible supplies 1,034 tons to 45,519 tons against 46,553 tons on Feb. 28, 46,563 tons on Feb. 15, and 66,195 tons March 15, 1912.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal market trading was at a standstill with prices generally unchanged. Quotations: Copper spot 14.15, bid March 14.15, A 14.75, April 14.20, A 14.75, May 14.75, tin 45.65, A 46.00, lead 4.30, A 4.40, spelter 6.35, A 6.45.

MANUFACTURERS MEET APRIL 17

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Annual convention of the Kentucky State Manufacturers Association is to be held in this city April 17, 18 and 19.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beets steady, unchanged. March, 10s. 10 1/2d; April, 9s. 11 1/4d; May, 10s.

ARMAMENT PLANS AND TIGHTNESS OF MONEY IN EUROPE

NEW YORK—Frank B. Kellogg, who prosecuted the Standard Oil cases, has returned from Europe. Regarding conditions abroad Mr. Kellogg said:

"I found money very tight in Germany. They are asking from 7 to 8 per cent for funds. It is all owing to the armament plans. Manufacturing and commerce in Germany are very good. In fact, they were never better. I do not see why England, Germany, France and the United States did not get together and regulate armament, bringing it down to the minimum instead of taxing the people."

Henry Clay Pierce of St. Louis also arrived. He said: "While there was plenty of money in France the Bank of France was not paying out any gold, and I found the same situation prevailing in Germany."

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Hay—No. 1 \$21@22, No. 2 \$18@19, No. 3 \$15@1

Industrial Developments, Investment News

PROBABILITY OF NEW HAVEN CUTTING DOWN ITS DIVIDEND

Believed That the Management Has Decided to Recommend Reduction Beginning With New Fiscal Year—Various Causes Contribute to the Situation

NEW YORK—The New Haven management has about determined to recommend to directors that New Haven stock be placed on a 6 per cent basis. Under present plans 2 per cent will be declared at the meeting about the middle of May, and will be paid in June. Nevertheless the first payment during the coming fiscal year will be 1½ per cent unless there comes an unexpected and extraordinary improvement in business.

With payment of 8 per cent dividends in the year ending June 30, 1913, amounting to \$14,300,000, eight months' earnings indicate a deficit for the year exceeding \$2,000,000. Deficits were reported in 1912, 1911 and 1909. A surplus of \$1,037,793 was the result in 1910.

Including undivided surplus earnings of subsidiary companies and various fund appropriations, there was a small surplus in 1912, 1911 and 1909 and a large one in 1910. With such inclusions this year there would still remain a deficit in excess of \$1,500,000 provided the 2 per cent be declared in May and there is no improvement in earnings.

The big thing which always affects business is uncertainty. Perhaps the greatest uncertainty at present is aroused by the extra session of Congress called to change the tariff. The belief that the tariff will be cut has checked purchases from New England mills. In fact, only necessities are being ordered.

The New Haven, serving manufacturing communities, not agricultural, has already begun to feel the strain of the situation. Of course, the general fundamental prosperity of the country, with a large amount of grain still to be moved, has allowed sections other than New England to continue to make large gains. New Haven's increases have stopped.

With a six months increase in gross of \$2,000,000 and in net after taxes of \$1,000,000, New Haven's surplus after charges fell to \$200,000. This loss will be aggravated by results of the last half year, assuming a slight increase in gross and a decrease in operating income.

New Haven's surplus after charges for the half year ended Dec. 31 was \$4,064,208, against \$5,216,461 last year and \$4,557,120 the year before. The decrease of \$250,000 approximately was accounted for by a \$420,000 increase in charges, a \$355,000 loss of income through passing of the Ontario & Western dividend, usually payable in August, and \$250,000 decrease in other income. These were only partial.

Boston & Maine stock is held by many people. A feature which commands attention, now that it is a practical certainty that the May meeting dividends on Boston & Maine stock will be discontinued—1 per cent has already been declared payable April 1—is the unparalleled distribution of the stock among persons of moderate means.

Boston & Maine has a common stock issue of \$30,500,000, of which the Boston Railroad Holding Co. (New Haven) owns \$21,918,900. There are just 24 other stockholders who own over 500 shares.

There are 7130 common stockholders, so that eliminating the 25 shareholders owning 500 shares and over, whose holdings total 250,946 in aggregate, the most remarkable situation exists of 7105 stockholders owning an average of just 20.3 shares apiece. Over 7100 individuals have an average investment of \$2000 par.

The number of shareholders owning five shares and less would probably give Boston & Maine the record share distribution of any corporation in the country.

The largest holder of Boston & Maine, next to the New Haven, of course, is the Lawrence interest of Medford, which has suffered a tremendous loss in principal and income, since 1906-07 when the New Haven began to acquire Boston & Maine shares, and when according to report the Lawrence interest held out for a substantially higher price than New Haven was willing to pay. The Samuel C. Lawrence estate on April 1, 1912, owned 7000 shares of common stock and 2650 shares of preferred. Including the holdings of other Lawrences of Medford, the total Lawrence interest in Boston & Maine is 7640 shares of common and 5750 shares of preferred.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, March 17)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Chicago—John A. Putnam of A. Putnam & Co., U. S. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 160 Essex st. Chicago—Stanley Longmire of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Dallas, Tex.—B. A. Aroust; U. S. St. Louis—F. Levy; U. S. York, Pa.—R. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS Bristol, Eng.—Peter Allison of Davies & Co. Ltd., 409 Frankfort, Ger.—S. Stern and S. Simon of Stern & Simon; Copley Place. The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRIES FAIRLY BUSY

Volume of Business Maintained Substantially Larger Than a Year Ago According to First National Bank Letter

LITTLE SPECULATION

The First National Bank's New England letter for March has this to say of business conditions in New England:

New England is maintaining a volume of business substantially larger than at this time last year. The improvement in business sentiment, which became noticeable in February, continues. In general, demand is large, while supply is being held in control by business men who are endeavoring to give due weight to the several adverse factors in the situation. In most lines of New England industry the new tariff has been largely discounted, and matters put in shape for the "operation."

It is commonly conceded that if tariff revision must take place, it could not come at a more opportune period. The much talked of, general falling-off in business has thus far failed to materialize. In its place has come a slight relaxation of conservatism, the statistics recording a slightly freer movement in trade. A marked expansion in trade activities is being kept in check, not by absence of demand, nor greatly by fear of tariff revision but rather through a realization of the acute money situation.

Mills and factories as a rule have plenty to do, except where strikes have caused a temporary interruption, as in the worsted and woolen industry. Ample employment is assured for some time to come, as manufacturing concerns are some distance away from the end of their orders. In certain cases shortage of labor rather than lack of demand for goods is the disturbing factor.

Transshipments of grain continue in good bulk, and materially help in sustaining the good record of railroad gross earnings established in January. The opening of Great Lakes navigation will afford a further addition to this traffic. Spring buying has been confident and energetic, stimulated by the proximity of Easter, while our most recent foreign trade statement shows record breaking transactions, not only of imports but of exports as well.

With a conspicuous absence of speculation, and with reports of somewhat more satisfactory net profits, the general trade situation, taken by and large, is stronger than a month ago. Business men are moving with great caution, however, as collections are slow and the necessity for borrowing correspondingly large.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In recognition of the noteworthy break which has occurred in the Savannah turpentine market within the last few days, New York operators lowered their prices for the spirits a half cent further Saturday, making their revised quotation 41½ per gallon ex-yard. Only a meager jobbing business was transacted at this lower level, as paint manufacturers and other large consumers continued steadfast in their belief that still lower figures will soon be reached as a result of greatly increased receipts at the primary center from the producing territory and a seasonable falling off in the takings of users in most parts of the country. In Savannah, however, the quotation remained unchanged at 37½¢.

Rosin—Full reflection of the recent sharp decline in turpentine has been recorded in the local market for this derivative of the spirits, prices having been reduced from 10 to 20c, making the revised quotations \$6.40 for common, \$6.50 for general sample, \$6.60 for G, \$6.65 for H, \$6.70 for F, \$6.75 for G, \$6.85 for M, \$6.95 for N, \$7.05 for K, \$7.15 for L, \$7.25 for O, \$7.35 for P, \$7.45 for Q, \$7.55 for R, \$7.65 for S, \$7.75 for T, \$7.85 for U, \$7.95 for V, \$8.05 for W, \$8.15 for X, \$8.25 for Y, \$8.35 for Z, \$8.45 for AA, \$8.55 for AB, \$8.65 for AC, \$8.75 for AD, \$8.85 for AE, \$8.95 for AF, \$9.05 for AG, \$9.15 for AH, \$9.25 for AI, \$9.35 for AJ, \$9.45 for AK, \$9.55 for AL, \$9.65 for AM, \$9.75 for AN, \$9.85 for AO, \$9.95 for AP, \$10.05 for AQ, \$10.15 for AR, \$10.25 for AS, \$10.35 for AT, \$10.45 for AU, \$10.55 for AV, \$10.65 for AW, \$10.75 for AX, \$10.85 for AY, \$10.95 for AZ, \$11.05 for BA, \$11.15 for BB, \$11.25 for BC, \$11.35 for BD, \$11.45 for BE, \$11.55 for BF, \$11.65 for BG, \$11.75 for BH, \$11.85 for BI, \$11.95 for BJ, \$12.05 for BK, \$12.15 for BL, \$12.25 for BM, \$12.35 for BN, \$12.45 for BO, \$12.55 for BP, \$12.65 for BQ, \$12.75 for BR, \$12.85 for BS, \$12.95 for BT, \$13.05 for BU, \$13.15 for BV, \$13.25 for BW, \$13.35 for BX, \$13.45 for BY, \$13.55 for BZ, \$13.65 for CA, \$13.75 for CB, \$13.85 for CC, \$13.95 for CD, \$14.05 for CE, \$14.15 for CF, \$14.25 for CG, \$14.35 for CH, \$14.45 for CI, \$14.55 for CJ, \$14.65 for CK, \$14.75 for CL, \$14.85 for CM, \$14.95 for CN, \$15.05 for CO, \$15.15 for CP, \$15.25 for CQ, \$15.35 for CR, \$15.45 for CS, \$15.55 for CT, \$15.65 for CU, \$15.75 for CV, \$15.85 for CW, \$15.95 for CX, \$16.05 for CY, \$16.15 for CZ, \$16.25 for DA, \$16.35 for DB, \$16.45 for DC, \$16.55 for DD, \$16.65 for DE, \$16.75 for DF, \$16.85 for DG, \$16.95 for DH, \$17.05 for DI, \$17.15 for DJ, \$17.25 for DK, \$17.35 for DL, \$17.45 for DM, \$17.55 for DN, \$17.65 for DO, \$17.75 for DP, \$17.85 for DQ, \$17.95 for DR, \$18.05 for DS, \$18.15 for DT, \$18.25 for DU, \$18.35 for DV, \$18.45 for DW, \$18.55 for DX, \$18.65 for DY, \$18.75 for DZ, \$18.85 for EA, \$18.95 for EB, \$19.05 for EC, \$19.15 for ED, \$19.25 for EE, \$19.35 for EF, \$19.45 for EG, \$19.55 for EH, \$19.65 for EI, \$19.75 for EJ, \$19.85 for EK, \$19.95 for EL, \$20.05 for EM, \$20.15 for EN, \$20.25 for EO, \$20.35 for EP, \$20.45 for EQ, \$20.55 for ER, \$20.65 for ES, \$20.75 for ET, \$20.85 for EU, \$20.95 for EV, \$21.05 for EW, \$21.15 for EX, \$21.25 for EY, \$21.35 for EZ, \$21.45 for FA, \$21.55 for FB, \$21.65 for FC, \$21.75 for FD, \$21.85 for FE, \$21.95 for FF, \$22.05 for FG, \$22.15 for FH, \$22.25 for FI, \$22.35 for FJ, \$22.45 for FK, \$22.55 for FL, \$22.65 for FM, \$22.75 for FN, \$22.85 for FO, \$22.95 for FP, \$23.05 for FQ, \$23.15 for FR, \$23.25 for FS, \$23.35 for FT, \$23.45 for FU, \$23.55 for FV, \$23.65 for FW, \$23.75 for FX, \$23.85 for FY, 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\$86.45 for GU, \$86.55 for GV, \$86.65 for GW, \$86.75 for GX, \$86.85 for GY, \$86.95 for GZ, \$87.05 for HA, \$87.15 for HB, \$87.25 for HC, \$87.35 for HD, \$87.45 for HE, \$87.55 for HF, \$87.65 for HG, \$87.75 for HH, \$87.85 for HI, \$87.95 for HJ, \$88.05 for HK, \$88.15 for HL, \$88.25 for HM, \$88.35 for HN, \$88.45 for HO, \$88.55 for HP, \$88.65 for HQ, \$88.75 for HR, \$88.85 for HS, \$88.95 for HT, \$89.05 for HU, \$89.15 for HV, \$89.25 for HW, \$89.35 for HX, \$89.45 for HY, \$89.55 for HZ, \$89.65 for IA, \$89.75 for IB, \$89.85 for IC, \$89.95 for ID, \$90.05 for IE, \$90.15 for IF, \$90.25 for IG, \$90.35 for IH, \$90.45 for II, \$90.55 for IJ, \$90.65 for IK, \$90.75 for IL, \$90.85 for IM, \$90.95 for IN, \$91.05 for IO, \$91.15 for IP, \$91.25 for IQ, \$91.35 for IR, \$91.45 for IS, \$91.55 for IT, \$91.65 for IU, \$91.75 for IV, \$91.85 for IW, \$91.95 for IX, \$92.05 for IY, \$92.15 for IZ, \$92.25 for JA, \$92.35 for JB, \$92.45 for JC, \$92.55 for JD, \$92.65 for JE, \$92.75 for JF, \$92.85 for JG, \$92.95 for JH, \$93.05 for JI, \$93.15 for JJ, \$93.25 for JK, \$93.35 for JL, \$93.45 for JM, \$93.55 for JN, \$93.65 for JO, \$93.75 for JP, \$93.85 for JQ, \$93.95 for JR, \$94.05 for JS, \$94.15 for JT, \$94.25 for JU, \$94.35 for JV, \$94.45 for JW, \$94.55 for JX, \$94.65 for JY, \$94.75 for JZ, \$94.85 for KA, \$94.95 for KB, \$95.05 for KC, \$95.15 for KD, \$95.25 for KE, \$95.35 for KF, \$95.45 for KG, \$95.55 for KH, \$95.65 for KI, \$95.75 for KJ, \$95.85 for KL, \$95.95 for KM, \$96.05 for KN, \$96.15 for KO, \$96.25 for KP, \$96.35 for KQ, \$96.45 for KR, \$96.55 for KS, \$96.65 for KT, \$96.75 for KU, \$96.85 for KV, \$96.95 for KW, \$97.05 for KX, \$97.15 for KY, \$97.25 for KZ, \$97.35 for LA, \$97.45 for LB, \$97.55 for LC, \$97.65 for LD, \$97.75 for LE, \$97.85 for LF, \$97.95 for LG, \$98.05 for LH, \$98.15 for LI, \$98.25 for LJ, \$98.35 for LK, \$98.45 for LM, \$98.55 for LN, \$98.65 for LO, \$98.75 for LP, \$98.85 for LQ, \$98.95 for LR, \$99.05 for LS, \$99.15 for LT, \$99.25 for LU, \$99.35 for LV, \$99.45 for LW, \$99.55 for LX, \$99.65 for LY, \$99.75 for LZ, \$99.85 for MA, \$99.95 for MB, \$100.05 for MC, \$100.15 for MD, \$100.25 for ME, \$100.35 for MF, \$100.45 for MG, \$100.55 for MH, \$100.65 for MI, \$100.75 for MJ, \$100.85 for MK, \$100.95 for ML, \$101.05 for MM, \$101.15 for MN, \$101.25 for MO, \$101.35 for MP, \$101.45 for MQ, \$101.55 for MR, \$101.65 for MS, \$101.75 for MT, \$101.85 for MU, \$101.95 for MV, \$102.05 for MW, \$102.15 for MX, \$102.25 for MY, \$102.35 for MZ, \$102.45 for NA, \$102.55 for NB, \$102.65 for NC, \$102.75 for ND, \$102.85 for NE, \$102.95 for NF, \$103.05 for NG, \$103.15 for NH, \$103.25 for NI, \$103.35 for NJ, \$103.45 for NK, \$103.55 for NL, \$103.65 for NM, \$103.75 for NN, \$103.85 for NO, \$103.95 for NP, \$104.05 for NQ, \$104.15 for NR, \$104.25 for NS, \$104.35 for NT, \$104.45 for NU, \$104.55 for NV, \$104.65 for NW, \$104.75 for NX, \$104.85 for NY, \$104.95 for NZ, \$105.05 for OA, \$105.15 for OB, \$105.25 for OC, \$105.35 for OD, \$105.45 for OE, \$105.55 for OF, \$105.65 for OG, \$105.75 for OH, \$105.85 for OI, \$105.95 for OJ, \$106.05 for OK, \$106.15 for OL, \$106.25 for OM, \$106.35 for ON, \$106.45 for OO, \$106.55 for

Leading Events in Athletic World

PITTSBURGH TO MEET BOSTON IN FIRST SERIES

World's Champions and Runners-Up in National League Championship of 1912 Start Antiseason Matches Today

TO PLAY NINE GAMES

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Followers of major league baseball are today taking much interest in the first big series of the year which is scheduled to start here this afternoon when the Boston Americans, champions of the world, face the Pittsburgh Nationals in their antiseason series of nine games. Beginning today one game is to be played every other day until the series is completed.

Owing to the fact that these two teams are picked by many to be the winners of the 1913 championship pennants in their two leagues and thus become the contenders for the world's title of 1913, there is even more interest in this series than in the regular season. The average antiseason contests between major league clubs. Added to this, it was the Boston Americans of 1903 and the Pittsburgh Nationals of the same year who took part in the first world's series ever played.

While it is not expected that the quality of baseball shown in this series will equal that of championship matches, some excellent playing is sure to take part and it will be a battle to the very finish. Manager Stahl is desirous of adding this series to the fine record already made by his team and Manager Clarke is equally anxious to come out victorious, that it may give his players greater confidence for the National League season, which is to open in less than a month.

It is expected that at least three of the veterans of the Boston Americans will do but very little playing in this series. These men are Speaker, center-fielder; Capt. Wagner, shortstop and Pitcher Wood. Wagner will be saved for the championship season and Speaker and Wood are temporarily out of the game. The rest of the team is ready for the games to begin and confident of winning. Although anxious to win, Manager Stahl will take every opportunity to try out his new material.

With the exception of Pitcher Hendrix and Third Baseman Byrne, Manager Clarke has his Pittsburgh players ready for the contests. Pitcher Hendrix and Byrne have been holding out for more money and have not indulged in any practice with the other players and so will get very little chance to play even should they join the squad at once. The rest of the men have been working out for some time and are in good early-season form. Captain Wagner is reported as being in better condition than last year, which will mean much to the team. Whether or not he will fill his old position at short stop or go to first base has not yet been definitely announced and followers of the team are awaiting with much interest today's final lineup that they may see where he starts.

PARK CLUB GETS WORLD'S RECORD

WASHINGTON—A new world's record for indoor rifle shooting of 998 out of a possible 1000, was made by the Park Club of Bridgeport, Conn., in this week's matches of the national shooting competition. This record means that five men placed 998 shots inside of a circle the size of a dime at 75 feet, using a 22-caliber rifle. The Warren, Pa., Rifle Club, however, won the Eastern League championship, and will shoot for the championship of the United States against the winners of the Western League championship, the Engineers Rifle and Revolver Club, Cleveland, O. Result of final week's matches:

MAY HOLD LONG YACHT RACE

CHICAGO—A 900-mile yacht race from Chicago to Duluth is being considered by Commodore James O. Heyworth of the Chicago Yacht Club. This race, the most adventurous held by any fresh water yacht club in the world, is made possible by the large number of big sailing vessels which have been purchased or built for the Chicago fleets this year. Commodore Heyworth would like to put the race on the schedule this summer but until more of the boat owners are heard from the date will be held in abeyance. It is regarded as a certainty for next year.

E. GREENSHIELDS WINS TITLE

MONTREAL—E. Greenshields of this city is being congratulated on his defeat of Joshua Crane of Boston, and winning the Canadian championships at racquets. Greenshields won in the three straight sets, 15-12, 15-8, and 15-4, in a contest that was productive throughout of brilliant plays.

The new champion is comparatively a new-comer, but he played with the assurance of a veteran. He showed great improvement from his recent experience as runner-up in the championship. His serving was exceptionally brilliant, while that of his more experienced opponent, gave him little or no trouble.

BALL TEAM IS READY FOR ITS TOUR OF SOUTH

Princeton University Squad Will Leave Tomorrow on Annual Trip—To Take 17 Men

PRINCETON, N. J.—With but five days of regular outdoor work the Princeton varsity baseball team will leave tomorrow for its annual southern trip, which this season comes earlier than on any previous year. It is expected that Coach William J. Clarke will take 17 men on the trip, five of whom will be pitchers.

The pitching staff is the most trying problem here this year, but there has been a steady improvement in the work of several of the candidates in the past fortnight and it now appears that the pitching department of the team will compare favorably with the rest of the team. On paper Princeton seems to have a team that ranks well up among the best in the history of Nassau baseball.

Wood, Rogers and Turtle are the three pitchers who have already been chosen to make the southern trip. The remaining two will be chosen from Campbell, Simons, Weidig, Copeland, Barnes and Williams, with the odds favoring the first. Coach Clarke has not yet made his selection of the entire pitching staff. The remainder of the squad will probably be Carter and Wall, catchers; Rhoads, first base; Gill, second base; Reed, shortstop; Worthington (captain), third base; Laird, Pendleton, Moore and Green, outfielders, and Bolton and Beyer, utility infielders.

Reed at shortstop is a brother of Reed who had the same place on the 1910 Princeton team. His playing during the past week has given promise of some great work before the end of the season. During the Easter trip the Princetonians will meet North Carolina, Trinity, Virginia and Georgetown, the last in two games.

HARD WORK FOR TRACK SQUAD AT LAFAYETTE

Coach Bruce Putting Candidates Through Strenuous Daily Training—Lac kof Veterans

EASTON, Pa.—With but very little veteran material at hand Coach H. A. Bruce of the Lafayette College track team is putting his candidates through some strenuous training every day. The loss of Spiegel, the all-around athlete, is sure to be keenly felt, as also the loss of many other excellent performers who have graduated or left college.

Among the other losses are Beatty, the shot-putter, who has graduated. Darlington, the record holder in the pole vault, will also be unable to compete. The men in college from last year's team are Capt. Bannerman, middle distance runner; Landers, sprinter; Ellis, distance; Woodward, hammer; Boyce, sprinter; Snyder, pole vault, and Welty, in the hurdles.

Coach Bruce is especially anxious to win the middle states meet, which is held at Lafayette, May 17. But he faces a hard proposition, as most of the new men are green. The freshmen class will add to the squad such men as Blake, Le Gore, Lerch, Diamond and Kennedy. Caldwell, the winner of the Lehigh-Lafayette cross-country run last fall, will try for the two miles, as well as Totten, this year's captain of the cross-country team.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Chicago Nationals are trying to make a trade with the St. Louis Cardinals for Pitcher Harmon.

The Troy team has secured Giddo, a catcher from Chattanooga, and Wagner, an outfielder from Scranton.

Reports from Bermuda state that Midkiff is playing a great game for the New York Americans at third base. It looks as if he would start the season at that position.

It begins to look as if there would not be any more world's series stories by professional baseball writers. President Johnson generally does what he starts in to do and he appears to be very determined in this matter.

Trainer La Force of the Pittsburgh Nationals says there is no question but that his team will win the National League pennant this year. The team certainly looks exceptionally strong; but there is apt to be a race with New York and Cincinnati having something to say about the final standing.

THREE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The meeting of international delegates held in Paris on Saturday decided to institute three world championships. That on grass courts will be under the control of the British Lawn Tennis Association in perpetuity. The hard courts championship is to be controlled by France until and including 1916. The championship on wood courts under cover will be held this year at Stockholm early in November, and will be controlled by Sweden, while in 1914 it will be held in Denmark.

Fast Outfielder Who Has Just Signed Contract for The Coming Season



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
JOHN CLYDE MILAN
Washington American League Club

KING WATCHED ARMY-NAVY GAME AT QUEENS CLUB

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The King was a spectator at the army vs. navy rugby football match in Queens Club, West Kensington, recently and occupied a seat half way along the touch line. His majesty chose this position in preference to the pavilion from which he watched the game last year, and had the best possible view of a rousing match which ended in a well-deserved victory for the navy by three goals and try to one goal and a try.

The navy was just a little better than the army in all departments of the game, but the match was mainly won at halfback, where the navy pair, Davies, the English International, and Oakley played at the top of their form. Rarely have two halfbacks shown such speed and accuracy in passing. Their judgment was never at fault and their combination was excellent. They were greatly helped, however, by their forwards who proved that the old-fashioned scrumming method could still win matches. Whilst the navy threequarters took full advantage of the many chances presented to them by their halfbacks, the army, in general, put up a better fight than the score would indicate, but its forwards packed badly at times and the wing threequarters were apt to overrun the ball.

SOUTHERN CROSS TOURNEY TODAY

AIKEN, S. C.—The annual Southern Cross golf tournament starts today at the Palmetto Golf Club with match play, 18 holes preliminary medal play. The first 16 will qualify for the Southern Cross cup and the next 16 will play for the Consolation Handicap cup. The finals will be 36 holes. On Thursday there will be the handicap medal play, 18 holes, for the Palmetto cup, and on Friday the finals for the Southern Cross and Consolation cups will be held. Saturday the week's annual tournament will close with a long-driving contest for men and women, and an approaching and putting contest for men and women, after which there will be a club tea at the clubhouse.

Robert C. Watson, Jr., president of the United States Golf Association, is here, and will be among the players, others including Thomas Hitchcock and Frank R. Hitchcock, Piping Rock; Eben M. Byers, Fritz Byers, Henry O. Rea, Henry R. Rea, and J. D. Lyon, Allegheny Country Club; McKim Hollins, Westbrook; Gouverneur Morris, Westchester; Ogden Livingston Mills and Clarence W. Dolan, Newport Golf Club; Alexander Gilbert, Plainfield Country; Gifford A. Cochran, Oliver Perin, J. C. Tappin, Percy R. Payne 2d, Herbert M. Harriman and Courtland P. Dixon, Garden City; Charles M. Hinkle, Osterville; Garrick Mallory, Palmetto Golf Club; John Dryden Kuser, Sunset Hill, and J. Borden Harriman, National.

MORNINGSTAR IS TO MEET W. HORPE

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Ora C. Morningstar, champion 18.1 billiard player of the world, will be called upon to defend his title Wednesday night when he meets the challenger, William Horpe of New York, who holds the 18.2 championship title.

Morningstar won the 18.1 title from George Sutton in Chicago, May 18, 1912. Sutton some time before that date took the title from Horpe. Morningstar who, it is said, has held the title longer than any other player, was challenged by Sutton in December and on January 9, in Pittsburgh, defeated the Chicago player 500 to 478. The match with Horpe will be the second he has been called upon to play since becoming the champion.

POLO TOURNEY STARTS TODAY ON AIKEN FIELD

Lawrence Waterbury and Devereux Milburn, Two International Players, to Play

AIKEN, S. C.—Prospects for a fine March polo tournament here are very bright this year. It starts today. E. W. Hopping, secretary and polo manager of the Aiken Polo Club, states that the eleventh cavalry (U. S. A.) team, which competed in a tournament at Camden, is considering coming here the middle of the week for several challenge matches. Lawrence Waterbury has returned with Devereux Milburn and they have joined the Aiken contingent of players, which includes Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Miss Helen Hitchcock of the Meadow Larks Polo Club, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Thomas Le Boutellier, Walter E. Goodwin, H. Lloyd Jones, Ralph Kirlin, Walter Phelps, Henry Carnegie Phipps, J. S. Phipps and Howard Phipps.

The Messrs. Phipps arrived on Tuesday from Florida, and have put in every day in practice on the Whitney polo field, using their string of 13 ponies, which were sent here from Long Island.

All of the 11 ponies purchased in California by Jones and Le Boutellier, which are to be tried out for use in the international games at Meadow Brook in June for the Hurlingham cup, have been in use this week, and have shown up well.

One of the features of the tournament will be a series of matches between the Aiken team and the Fauquier county polo team from Midland, Tex., which arrived early in the week, and has been dividing time with the Aiken team in practicing on the Whitney field.

The Fauquier team includes L. C. Rumsey, E. H. Leach, C. Gans and H. M. Hall.

The first event today will be the match between the Aiken teams for the Partridge cup.

The first round of the southern circuit cup will be played on Wednesday between Aiken and Camden. The Camden lineup includes Godfrey Preece, D. L. Edwards, H. Perkins and A. C. Clausen.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Hebron Academy won the Bowdoin College track meet Saturday with 34 points.

The Andover Academy swimming team defeated the Yale freshmen Saturday, 31 points to 22.

The Boston Athletic Association hockey seven defeated the Winnipeg All-Stars Saturday, 5 to 0.

A. C. Eaton '15 of Westfield has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University basketball team for next year.

Amherst College defeated Brown University in a dual gymnastic meet Saturday, 34 points to 20. Captain Hinks of Brown won three first places.

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of New York, national court tennis doubles champions, defeated G. H. Brooke and F. C. Tompkins of Philadelphia Saturday in an intercity match, 3 sets to 1.

The executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has awarded the 1913 championship regatta to Boston. It is the first time in 14 years it has come to the Charles river.

The Yale varsity wrestling team defeated Princeton in a dual meet Saturday, 5½ points to 1½. Captain Frantz was the only Princeton man to get a bout and he won from Kelly of Yale on a decision.

Four Dartmouth College indoor athletic records were broken in the handicap interclass meet Saturday. Capt. M. S. Wright did 12 ft. 2½ in. in the pole vault; John Enright did 6 ft. ¾ in. in the high jump; W. T. Englehorn did 48 ft. 3½ in. in the 36-pound weight, and Carl Buck did 21 ft. 6½ in. in the broad jump.

EIGHT MATCHES FOR LAFAYETTE

EASTON, Pa.—The longest schedule in its history is that of the Lafayette College tennis team, announced by Manager Heydt. There are eight teams on the schedule. The team will miss the services of Simpson and Hill, who have been graduated, and Carr, who has left the college. However, there is some clever freshman material in college. The schedule follows:

April 18, Rutgers College at Easton.
May 3, Hill school at Pottstown; S. Columbia at Easton; 10, Rutgers College at New Brunswick; 14, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 17, New York University at Easton; 24, Lehigh at Easton.

GRIFITH STILL AFTER PENDLETON
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Manager Clarke Griffith is after F. T. Pendleton, the Princeton star baseball and football player who promised the Washington American leader he would have first call on his services in case he decided to enter the professional ranks. J. Clyde Milan, the Washington outfielder, who leads the American league in base stealing, has signed up, being the last of the regulars to come to terms.

FIRST GREAT RACE WAS HELD IN YEAR 1829

Annual Contest Between Varsity Crews of Oxford and Cambridge Is Long Established—Competitions Number Seventy

OXFORD WAS FAVORITE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Oxford and Cambridge boat race of March 13 is known all over England as "The Boat Race." The long period of practice and training of the crews, extending from early in January to the day of the race, has its conclusion in the annual struggle of the Oxford and Cambridge eights over the famous Thames course between Putney and Mortlake. It is as long ago as 1829, since the first record of an inter-varsity race, and this was decided on the upper reaches of the river at Henley, and won easily by Oxford. The course at that time cannot have been so long as at the present day, for the time was considerably less, and though in 1836 the race was rowed over a far longer stretch of the river, it was not until 1845, that the Putney-Mortlake course was first adopted.

No race took place between 1829 and 1830, and in the latter year the crews met over a course extending from Westminster to Putney, a distance of about five and one-half miles. This was repeated in 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842, after which there was a lapse of two years without a race, and in 1845 the crews again met, as stated above, on the present day course which measures just four miles and two furlongs. A few dates in the history of the boat race stand out as landmarks and may be of interest.

The 1846 race was the first inter-varsity race rowed in outriggers, while in 1857 both eights were constructed according to present style without keel and the oars used for the first time were round; 1873 marked the first occasion on which sliding seats were employed. Since 1864 the race has always been rowed from Putney to Mortlake. Over the same course in 1859, Cambridge sank, a fact which will recall the disastrous events of last year. In 1877 the Oxford how broke his oar, but in spite of this a magnificent race resulted in a dead heat. Seventy races have now been rowed, of which Oxford has won 39, Cambridge 30 with one dead heat.

Turning now to the race which has just been won by Oxford, both crews got through some good work on the tidal waters. Oxford came to London a more advanced crew than their rivals. This very fact, however, was sufficient to install Oxford as favorites, for the probable improvement of the Light Blues was not so pleasing to their supporters as was the superiority of the Oxford crews to those who had been watching their doings. Nevertheless, there was no doubt that the Cambridge eight had a good chance; it proved to be a considerably better one than had been their lot for some few years past. The rhythm and steadiness of the Light Blues increased considerably but they were not quick into the water, nor had they the pace of their opponents. It was possible that they might adopt the center seated eight which had been built for them. A craft of this description has seldom been used in the boat race, but the Cambridge crew appeared to sit the boat well. The Dark Blues were, as mentioned above, quite a good crew as a whole. With a fairly good entry into the water the stroke was well rowed through. A great deal, of course, depended upon the staying power of the crews and though this was hard to judge, when the men were not racing, it seemed as though both eights could keep it up well. The Oxford crew was slightly the heavier, a fact which has been of advantage of recent years, for the last six winning crews have all been heavier than their opponents.

The names and latest weights of the crews as announced before the race were as follows:

OXFORD		St. lb.
1. E. R. Burgess (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)	11	13½
2. C. L. Baillet (Melbourne University and Magdalen)	12	3
3. R. P. Hankinson (Winchester and New College)	12	0
4. H. E. Ward (New South Wales and New College)	12	9½
5. A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)	12	10½
6. A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and Magdalen)	12	13½
7. L. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen)	12	10½
8. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke)	12	4½
9. H. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox)	5	0
CAMBRIDGE		St. lb.
1. S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall) (bow)	11	10½
2. R. S. Shore (Uppingham and First Trinity)	12	4½
3. L. A. Pattinson (Rugby and Jesus)	12	5
4. W. M. Askwith (Bedford and Corpus)	13	10
5. C. S. Clark (Bedford and Pembroke)	13	40
6. E. N. Shovel-Rogers (Shrewsbury and Culus)	12	10
7. C. E. B. Burton (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	0
8. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	8½
9. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox)	9	0
"An Old Blue"		

THE NAMES AND LATEST WEIGHTS OF THE CREWS AS ANNOUNCED BEFORE THE RACE WERE AS FOLLOWS:

OXFORD		St. lb.
1. E. R. Burgess (Eton and Magdalen) (bow)	11	13½
2. C. L. Baillet (Melbourne University and Magdalen)	12	3
3. R. P. Hankinson (Winchester and New College)	12	0
4. H. E. Ward (New South Wales and New College)	12	9½
5. A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)	12	10½
6. A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and Magdalen)	12	13½
7. L. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen)	12	10½
8. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magdalen) (stroke)	12	4½
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7. C. E. B. Burton (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	0
8. E. Tower (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	8½
9. E. Ridley (Eastbourne and Jesus) (cox)	9	0
"An Old Blue"		

MR. AND MRS. F. L. LOCKE RECEIVE
Frank L. Locke, former president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union and Mrs. Locke held a reception at the institution Sunday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock. A musical program was rendered by the Orchestral Club, under the direction of Mr. Nettie.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Here we are over halfway through March and golf looms up again in our horizon. Already some events have been carried through, among them the women's championship of Florida. We offer our congratulations to the successful candidate who is well worthy of the honor and whose satisfaction in winning must be enhanced by the fact that Mrs. Fitter also competed. Mrs. Fitter, as most people know, had won this title on every former occasion that she had entered the tournament, and was beaten in this last one only at the nineteenth hole, upholding the standard of Boston women's golf, for though she now lives in Philadelphia we do not forget that she learned her game here before her marriage. In the last three years her golf has improved wonderfully, and she has gradually won recognition worthy of it, till now she is acknowledged as one of the best women players in the States. Mrs. H. C. Phipps is much to be congratulated on disposing of so formidable an opponent.

The open championship of Florida has also been decided, the title going to Charles Thom of Shinnecock Hills, whose victory was well deserved, for in the first 12 names there are those of national champions past and present—W. J. Travis, McDermott, Alex Smith and others almost equally famous. Thom's total was five strokes better than that of W. J. Travis, his nearest rival, and he also had the best score for a single round—68.

Previous to these events was the victory of Miss Louise B. Elkins in the St. Valentine tournament at Pinehurst. Miss Elkins is an ex-holder of the championship of the North and South, having won that event in 1911. She is one of the best players of that strong golfing organization, the Oakmount Club of Pittsburgh. Miss Elkins' swing is easy and graceful and her short game very good.

The season may therefore be said to have opened most auspiciously. One cannot help wondering what it will bring forth. We are going to send worthy representatives to both the British amateur and open championships. Every one regrets that there seems but little chance of our amateur champion going over there, but at least it seems likely that the runner-up will compete. He will be warmly welcomed by the many friends he made on his previous visit, and every one will be curious to see what difference there is in his game. May the best of good fortune go with him, and as all who are personally acquainted with Mr. Evans know, we could have no finer sportsman nor more popular golfer to represent us abroad. We trust that others will accompany him, and a number of well-known players have been reported as likely to do so.

Then McDermott, Alex Smith and several others are intending to enter the open, which means we shall be worthily represented in this event also. The British papers are full of complimentary things in regard to the courtesy shown by the U. S. G. A. in rearranging the date of our professional championship so as to make it possible for Ray and Vardon to compete. There is no doubt about it that it is going to be a great year for golf in this country.

I wish only that some of our lady players were going across for the L. G. U. championship. I should very much like to see what Miss M. Curtis could do over there now that she has improved her game out of all recognition of what it was on her previous visit. However, rumor has it that there is a chance that Miss Ravencroft and some others may come out to America in the autumn. I hope they will.

TECH CHESS CLUB NAMES ITS TEAM

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Chess Club, a recently instituted organization, has chosen its men to meet Brown University in a match at the Tech Union next Saturday. The men chosen are L. F. Hoyt, '13; C. E. Norwood, '14; P. F. Jones, '14, and W. Grant, '15. A tie for place as fifth man on the team has resulted between Merrill and Chandler. The chess club has shown considerable activity since its inception and has had two matches with the Harvard club, one match having been won by each team. A final match to complete the series will be played soon.

MAY CANCEL TODAY'S GAME

ATHENS, Ga.—The Boston Nationals are scheduled to play their first practise game of the year, with the University of Georgia team this afternoon, but owing to the fact that the examination marks have not yet been announced there is a possibility that a change may have to be made at the last moment. In case the game is called off, the Boston players will have their usual morning practise with a game between the regulars and Yannisians in the afternoon.

MELROSE VS. ARLINGTON AGAIN

The deciding game of the Interscholastic Hockey League between Melrose high and Arlington high will be played at the Boston Arena next Wednesday night. The rivals have met twice this winter, but in both instances the games ended in ties. The teams first met Jan. 3 and the match ended in a 1-to-1 tie. The second game, Feb. 28, resulted in a 2-to-2 tie.

B. & M. PLANS ELECTRIFICATION

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Electrification of the branch road running from Old Orchard to Camp Ellis, known as the beach road, is being planned by the Boston & Maine railroad for the coming summer.

SEVEN ENTRIES ARE PASSED FOR BILLIARD PLAY

National Class A Amateur 18.2 Balkline Tourney Will Start in Philadelphia Next Monday

PHILADELPHIA—Everything is now ready for the starting of the national class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament which begins at the Union League Club next Monday and it is expected that this competition will be the best ever held at this sport in this country. The executive committee held a meeting in New York, Saturday, and officially passed on the entry list.

There will be seven competitors for the honors, as the entry list includes: Edward W. Gardner, the winner of the championship in 1910; Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, a former holder of the title; Percy F. Collins of Chicago, who made his debut last year at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn; Wilkie C. Dunaway of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore.; J. E. Cope-Morton of the Union League Club, Philadelphia; Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer and Joseph Mayer, who are also of Philadelphia. The tournament matches will be of 400 points duration, and the schedule will include 21 games, exclusive of possible ties.

The tournament committee of the Union League, in which Frederick S. Hovey and J. E. E. Soules are the leading factors, has conferred with the executive committee of the national association as to the scheduling of the opening matches. The program proposed for the beginning of the tournament will bring Gardner against Cope-Morton in the first match Monday night. Collins, the young Western player, will meet Dr. Uffenheimer in the first of the matinee contests on Tuesday, while Conklin and Dunaway will play on Tuesday night. Mayer will make his first appearance in the tournament at the Wednesday matinee against the loser of the Gardner-Cope-Morton match.

TWELVE GIVEN HOCKEY LETTER

Twelve members of the Harvard varsity hockey squad are today being congratulated over being the first men ever to be awarded the new hockey "H." The men who have received the letter are as follows:

W. H. Chadler, '15 of Boston; P. Cushman, '13, manager of Albany; H. R. Gardner, '13 of New York; A. M. Goodale, '13 of Cambridge; D. R. Hanson, '14 of Melrose Highlands; S. T. Hopkins, '14 of New York; F. H. Palmer, '15 of Pittsburgh, N. Y.; M. B. Phillips, '15 of Newton Center; P. H. Smart, '14 of Newton Highlands; A. F. Sorwell, '14 of Wisconsin; W. A. Willets, '14 of Spangerville, N. S.

ENGLAND REGAINS FOOTBALL TROPHY

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—By defeating Scotland in the

THE HOME FORUM

On the Side of Peace

"Fame from Failure" is the striking title of an article in the Literary Digest which says that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, American minister to Madrid in 1898, is remembered best for what he failed to accomplish. He sent to President McKinley despatches entreating the United States not to go to war with Spain and giving positive assurance that the Spanish government was ready to accede to the demands of the country in two out of three points. The full story of the negotiations when later published sustained General Woodford's statements, so thinks the New York Post, that Spain could have been induced to withdraw from Cuba without the firing of a single shot. He was one of the minority opposed to the war and perhaps the most unpopular of them. He was himself sure that history would sustain his position and the Post reaffirms the conviction that it was a needless war, which might have been avoided if President McKinley had not been hustled into it by the demands of a Congress and constituency excited by the press of the land. Of many wars this is no doubt to be said. If calm judgment on both sides could obtain almost any disagreement between nations, as between individuals, could be avoided.

Prison Libraries

Having examined the books which are found in the libraries of the various prisons of the United States, a writer in the Survey affirms that they are considerably below the standards of the public libraries of the land. Books which are taboo in the lists of good libraries are found in these prison collections, which appear in some instances to be the dumping ground for discarded volumes from many sources. He advocates the same careful censorship of prison libraries that obtains elsewhere, and would have competent librarians appointed for the prisons and says:

"The prison of today is not intended to be merely a place of punishment, nor an abode for the bad characters who have troubled society. Every man who leaves prison behind should bring to his new life a better equipment for earning his living, better standards of conduct, and confidence in his ability to make good. The books he has read will play no small part."

In the last analysis love is only the reflection of a man's own worthiness from other men.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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ENGLISH HOLIDAY ON THE RIVER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
RIVER OUSE, NEAR BEDFORD, ENGLAND

HAPPY indeed is the man who finds himself on a fine summer's morning with a day's holiday, in which he may forsake the hot and dusty London streets and seek the fresh, cool reaches of the river. His choice is varied, for there is hardly a mile of the Thames between Oxford and Richmond where he will not find an attractive array of craft for hire; a canoe, in which to drift and dream, or lazily paddle with the tide; or if he be skilled in wielding the long pole and knows how to avoid the drops that trickle ruthlessly from it upon the novice's costume, then he may prefer a punt; but perhaps the most serviceable for a day's expedition is the two oared scull, with its delightful pile of red cushions in the stern and some fantastic game painted on the bow.

Then again, should he hurry to the nearest point and sail up the broad stretches between Richmond and Hampton Court, or rather seek the further reaches, where the trees grow tall and sheltering and the butterscapes smile in the neighboring meadows, he will still fit the same gay and medley crowd which throng the other reaches of the Thames. There are excursion steamers plying busily to and fro, houseboats, freshly painted and flower bedecked, motor launches large and small, and even an occasional hawket aloft, vending bananas from his barge, whilst in and out amongst all skim sails of scarlet or dazzling white.

But a summer's day is long, and the sacrifice of an hour in the train will well repay a visit to Bedford, where the placid Ouse follows its winding course through a peaceful agricultural country. Here is complete security from the splashing of the passing excursion steamer and one may enjoy unmolested all the sunny landscape, the tall brown grasses and gay yellow flags, over which the dragonflies flit and hover, the broad green leaves and pure white cups of the

water lilies forming a dazzling lane to the wooded knoll in the distance, above which the spire of the village church stands out against the summer sky. This is, however, no deserted highway, for life abounds on all sides. Above the larks carol exultantly, and beneath the shadow of the boat one can see through the clear water many tiny fish gliding in and out amongst the weeds, whilst fellow voyagers on the smooth waters like ourselves, two stately swans float by, and a merry little community of ducks paddle industriously up stream, cackling cheerfully as they go.

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Not Gifts But Graces

God respects not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how long they are; nor the music of our prayers, how melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, how methodical they are; but the divinity of our prayers, how heart-sprung they are. Not gifts, but graces, prevail in prayer.—Presbyterian.

LITERARY PATHS FOR CHILDREN

AN exposition of how the right stories may be told to children at the right time appears in the Home Progress magazine, and a collection of stories known as "The Children's Hour" is taken as the basis for illustration. In these volumes all the famous stories of the world, historical and literary, appear in such form as to be intelligible to children. It is a well known fact that modern educators make use of the child's love for stories as a means to his development. There is the very highest warrant for this educational use of a common human trait in the parables of Jesus. These were stories of ordinary every day things, all teaching deepest truths in such form that they would not only be listened to for the moment but remembered afterward. The Master put into the common things of every day lessons for guidance to the most important things. He put lessons into the flowers of the field, the birds of the air, the work of the sower, the woman sweeping her house for a bit of silver, the man who bought a field or a pearl of great price, the woman and the judge, the steward, the men in the vineyards and above all the great parable of the prodigal son. Especially in days when there were few written records or books it was necessary for the teachings to be put in such form that they would be remembered and that the deep meanings should unfold from the seeming simplest outline of common experience.

All the Bible stories may be told to children in a simple way, so as to make their deep lessons clear, and all the great stories of the world may be so told. The

art of the parent lies in telling the right story under the right circumstances. Here is the point where parental wisdom must prove itself. The magazine writer referred to here tells of a little incident, where a child wished to make some purchase which was not wise and she was told that she was like Rosamond with her purple jar. On reaching home the child was eager to hear the story read. Another case is cited of an American child living abroad who once asked his father what country he belonged to. His father then and there told him Mr. Hale's story of a man without a country. The boy, when a grown man, says he never forgot that lesson in loyalty. The sole purpose of story telling or of literature in any form is as affording means to development into greater happiness and usefulness and goodness.

Cuba's Sugar Wealth

According to all present indications, the sugar output of 1913 will be by far the greatest in the history of the industry in Cuba, says the Newark News. The latest statement of production, which carried the figures to Feb. 3, showed a total of 397,988 tons as the output of 166 mills, this result being 107,239 tons larger than to a similar date in 1912, when 165 mills were grinding cane.

It is known also that several other mills will begin operation soon, and therefore it is entirely possible that a total output of 2,200,000 tons will be reached. This would represent a gain over last year of about 11 per cent.

SPIRITUAL ASCENDENCY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOWEVER varying may be the doctrinal beliefs regarding the divine origin of Jesus the Christ, the world of Christendom is united in conceding to him the title of the great Exemplar, the Way-shower, the Teacher of mankind.

Wherever the gospel of Christianity is preached it is universally recognized and admitted that the life-purpose of Jesus was to show mankind the way to eternal peace and happiness.

When the Master entered upon his three years public ministry a stupendous task awaited him. The world lay sunken in misery and degradation; the chains of sensuous living fettered priesthood and laity alike. To uplift the downtrodden, to heal the sick, to raise the dead; greater than all else, to quicken the darkened mentality of the people into a knowledge of the true God, of the real man, God's image—how was it possible to perform so gigantic a work?

We read of the ceaseless, tireless, patient activity of Jesus—cleansing the temple, casting out devils, healing the palsied, the blind, the leprosy, the obsessed; restoring to the widowed mother her only son, to the mourning sisters their dearly loved brother; feeding the multitudes, always and everywhere proving by demonstration the truth of his teachings. How did he do these marvelous works?

The answer to this question is quickly found when one reads carefully the story of the Master's life-work. After demonstrating by the miraculous draught of fishes on the lake of Genesareth that God is the infinite source of supply, and

following this by cleansing the leper and healing great multitudes of their many disorders, Jesus "withdrew himself into the wilderness, and prayed." After teaching in the synagogue, reproving the scribes and Pharisees and restoring the withered hand, he "continued all night in prayer to God." After feeding the five thousand with the five loaves and the two fishes, he "sent away the people and . . . departed into a mountain to pray." On the night of his betrayal, after foretelling that which should come upon him, he went "as he was wont," into the mount of Olives, and agonized in prayer, while his disciples slumbered in the garden.

Thus, then, was the secret of the mighty power which enabled Jesus to do his wonderful works. When the blindness of material belief which he everywhere encountered seemed densest, he withdrew from the surging crowds, from all the manifestations of sense phenomena, that he might ascend to the Father, that in solitude and silence he might hold communion with the infinite, divine Principle, Love, and rise to higher planes of understanding.

The traveler making the ascent of Mount Washington for the first time will not soon forget the experience. As the car slowly crawls up the mountain side, nearer and nearer come the cumulous clouds till one is enveloped in the fleecy mass. Then, gradually emerging, he is lifted higher and higher, till the clouds are left far below and the grandeur and immensity of the awe-inspiring view, which was hidden from sight by the in-

tervening clouds, fills him with speechless wonder and reverence.

This experience is symbolized daily and hourly in human existence. Mortals seem to be enveloped in the fogs and miasma of human belief until some gleam of truth entering their mentality causes them to ascend to the heights of spiritual consciousness, where these beliefs are seen to be but dreams of material sense, fleeting, unreal. Patterning by Jesus' divine example, we must destroy the countless forms of error which seemingly block the pathway "from sense to Soul" (Science and Health, p. 566), by rising above these false appearances to a spiritual altitude whence their nothingness is seen.

When a sense of weariness and lassitude is felt, when discouragement, that subtlest of all enemies to spiritual progress, whispers its lies, then must mortals emulate the example of the divine Wayshower and refresh the heart by rising to higher spiritual levels. When we rise high enough we are lifted above the clouds of unbelief which obscure our vision, into the sunlight of Love and Truth. David, the shepherd king, recognized the true source of power. "O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me," he prays, "let them bring me unto thy holy hill." And again with impressive utterance he declares that only he who has clean hands and a pure heart can hope to stand in the holy place, to "ascend into the hill of the Lord."

Christian Science is the exact, spiritual method whereby this ascent of consciousness as practised by Jesus can be made; the method rediscovered and preached to this age by Mary Baker Eddy; the method pointed to by the great disciple of Jesus, Paul, in the clarifying words, "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." The human mind must be renewed; ordinary thought processes must be replaced by those of a higher character. Jesus made this plain enough: "Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness."

That is, in essence, refrain from thinking of matter and its evanescent needs and desires and think only of that which is true, and good, and real. Obey the command of Jesus, "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret." Christian Scientists know that "the closet typifies the sanctuary of Spirit." To enter into the heart of prayer, the door of the erring senses must be closed. Lips must be mute and materialism silent, that man may have audience with Spirit, the divine Principle, Love, which destroys all error" (Science and Health, p. 151). Here, in these "times of refreshing," in the stillness of the sanctuary of Truth, evil and suffering, sin, sickness and death, are stripped of their appearance of reality. They are no longer to be feared and dreaded because they are seen to be but phantoms of the night of ignorance and error, which have no real existence and which are destroyed by the knowing of the truth.

Longest Way Round

Hope took the hedge in a single leap; fear went a mile around, and found bad going.—Life.

A fault which humbles a man is of more use to him than a good action which puffs him up with pride.—Thomas Wilson.

AS TO POSITIVE TECHNIQUE

POSITIVE technique for the piano seems a thing easier to be attained than for the voice, for the action concerned in piano playing is more evident to the player and teacher. On the other hand the feeling of being wrong is not so instantly clear to the piano tyro as it usually is to the singer. The singer knows when he is forcing a tone, when his voice is not comfortable, and as he studies he learns by the most delicate gradations of feelings to know when the breath control is more or less concentrated, or directed rightly through the resonators. Now the hands are in constant use, as the singing voice is not, and therefore the trick of tension here or stiffness there may be so long inherent in the student that he is quite unaware of the conditions that oppose his free expression of music by way of his fingers. So perhaps the difficulties of the two arts are about equal.

Some of the very noblest piano playing in the world is done by a technique in many points opposed to the technique of other playing which is just as great. One knows that the technique of the piano, the use of the hands and arms and wrists and fingers, the position with relation to the keys, must all be more or less modified by the general musical attitude of the player. This is inevitable. Then from this point of slight individual modifications by different exponents of the same method, must there not be a possibility of the wider divergences found in different methods? Is this not a reasonable explanation why one good artist adopts one method and another a different method? Low wrist and high wrist, high finger stroke and low, knuckles all standing up high and firm, knuckles all flattened out till they make

little valleys, octaves from the elbows, octaves from the wrist, fingers curved to make a letter C—all these points of technique you will find most good players using at command and using according to the musical idea they wish to express.

Loving Reproof

"Having grossly offended my mother one day," wrote Madame Schreck, "I stood expecting reproof in return. To my amazement that beautiful woman stooped and kissed me. I burst into tears. I was overwhelmed with shame. It seemed to me I never again could do enough to show her the loyalty of my heart."—Mothers Magazine.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Cart With Sails

An excellent wind toy that any boy or girl can make is a cart driven by sails, such as the Chinese use in some parts of their empire, the making of which is described by the Children's magazine. We take the lid of a sound, strong cardboard box about nine inches wide by, say, 15 inches long. The size is not important. Inside this lid, at

one end, we make wheels. A lady's hat-pin is run through one side of the lid and through a spool, then through a cork, through another spool, and the opposite side of the lid, and a second cork is put on the point of the pin to prevent it slipping back. The first cork is to keep the spools apart. At the other end of the lid we arrange two similar wheels made of spools. Now turn the lid the other way up to see that it rolls along quite easily and smoothly.

Next we cut out three paper sails. These should be about a foot high, a foot wide at the base, tapering to about six inches at the top. Two tabs at the bottom are for sticking them to the box lid. Three corks are stuck on the lid with glue, and into these the masts, which consist of hatpins, are stuck after passing through the sails. The sails are fastened at right angles to the long sides. Now all is ready, and if we have followed the directions and done careful work we shall find, when we put our cart on a smooth surface, it will run along when the wind blows with any force. Clever boys and girls will be able to think of many other similar wind toys that can be made on these lines.

It is stated by Sydney Smith that the campanero or bell bird of South America can be heard three miles away, because of the pure and penetrating quality of its tone. It is a small bird, but he hints, too, that the stillness and the absence of human habitation favor the transmission of sound in the tropics.

Today's Puzzle



What Irish river?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Jug.

From "Quiet Work"

ONE lesson, nature, let me learn of thee,
One lesson which in every wind is blown,
One lesson of two duties kept at one.
Though the loud world proclaim their enmity—
Of toil unsevered from tranquillity;
Of labor, that in lasting fruit, outgrows
Far noisier schemes, accomplished in repose.

Too great for haste, too high for rivalry.
—Matthew Arnold.

Illiterate

"Haven't found your dog yet, I hear?" asked Smith of his neighbor, Jones.
"No," answered Jones, ruefully.
"Well, have you advertised?" asked Smith.
"What's the use?" said Jones. "The dog can't read."—Our Dumb Animals.

Courage of an Artist

One of the amusing stories which singers who tour the United States in concert have to tell is related by Riccardo Martin, the American tenor, whom his proud compatriots like to rank next to Caruso himself in vocal brilliancy and fame. Mr. Martin tells the story in the New York Sun. He arrived at a certain city without the trunk containing his dress clothes, and was forced to rush out to search for a tailor. At that hour the shops were closed, no doubt, or perhaps in this city resources of the sort were not plentiful. At any rate Mr. Martin says when the time came he had to go upon the stage in trousers that flapped in the breeze and a coat built for a man half his size. He could see nothing in front of him but a vast expanse of white shirt front. The artist who shared the honors of the evening with him, a baritone singer, offered to lend him his clothes if a long enough wait for the change could be arranged between each number; but on the whole Mr. Martin thought the hurry would fluster him worse than to wear the unhappy garments. He says that not a smile appeared on the face of his audience, their courtesy stood the test. No one offered to throw anything, either. But one critic after praising Mr. Martin's voice remarked, "He did not seem to put his heart into his singing!"

Hamilton Heirlooms

Two separate glass cases in the hall of history of the national museum at Washington, contain four chairs from the family of Alexander Hamilton, says the Indianapolis News. Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, has loaned them to the museum. All are early American chairs and two of them were owned by Major General Philip Schuyler of the Continental army, who gave them to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Hamilton. These two are of dark cherry and are built on graceful lines and are upholstered in red silk tapestry, which is thought of a more recent date than the frame of the chairs. The other two chairs come direct from Hamilton and are a little larger than the two chairs described, although identical in design. They are of walnut and covered with gray figured cloth.

Men are not corrupted by the exercise of power or debased by the habit of obedience; but by the exercise of a power which they believe to be illegitimate and by obedience to a rule which they consider to be usurped and oppressive.—De Tocqueville.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 17, 1913

Norman Angell in Germany

THE fact that the Burschenschaft, a sort of students' union, in the university of Goettingen, has held a meeting to denounce Norman Angell's German tour, will, perhaps, not come altogether as a surprise to him. The undergraduate anywhere is hardly the type of the apostle of peace, and never has been since the day when the influx of medieval clerks to the great European schools first produced the phenomenon which came to be known, on the Isis and the Cam, as "town and gown." The preacher of war has always enjoyed a popularity denied to the preacher of peace. The success of Peter the Hermit was immediate and incontrovertible, which is more than can be said for that of George Fox.

The reasons put forward at the meeting, rather than the meeting itself, are, however, what are calculated to make the cosmopolitan thinker think his hardest. They began with an expression of regret that the International Association of Students should have invited Mr. Angell to Goettingen, and, having incidentally expressed an opinion that his views were foreign to German sentiments, and should in any case not have found expression in English, wound up with the declaration that the presence of foreigners in German universities had become a danger to the interests of the native students. The world has traveled many miles since the nations first founded their districts on Mons Vaticanus, but it has apparently not traveled entirely in the line of progress. One thing, however, the discussion proves beyond question, and that is how flimsy are the prejudices which stand between the friendship of the two countries.

Germany and the United Kingdom are respectively the best customer of the other. A disaster which reduced the buying power of the first would be felt in every manufacturing town from Bristol to Dundee. A war which left the latter impoverished, would impoverish in turn the operatives from Schleswig Holstein to Bavaria. Yet the students and professors of Goettingen are up in arms because Mr. Angell is endeavoring to persuade the two nations of the shortsightedness of spending, in the dockyards of Kiel and Portsmouth, millions which might be saved for the growing of corn, or the extension of knowledge. The objections of the Goettingen students to Mr. Angell's campaign outline with the utmost clearness the artificiality of the antagonism between the two nations. There is no pretence in them of an appeal to anything but prejudice. Precisely similar arguments might be raised at Oxford, except that it is difficult to imagine the graduates of that university being thoroughly roused to any discussion from which theology was omitted. Every new shuffle of the diplomatic pack shows the extraordinary completeness with which British and German interests are intertwined. It is not, however, until the champions of the two nations begin to "bring forth their strong reasons" for insisting upon quarreling, that the weakness of these becomes thoroughly apparent.

Constructive Municipal Politics

IN 1912 the city of Houston, Tex., sent to Europe an investigator, that through him the ambitious and rapidly growing southern community might find wherein lay the secret of European success in city administration. Of course, American literature on the subject was not wholly lacking, and it might have been used. But Houston decided to see Glasgow, Hamburg, Berlin and other model cities through the eyes of an expert Houstonian journalist and civic reformer, and agreed to spend \$2700 doing it. The city is now beginning to get interest on its investment. The investigator has returned. To correspondence for the press sent back while he toured about he has now added a formal report written in the vernacular of Texas. The conclusions arrived at are of more than local interest, because gained in such a direct, inductive way.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Putnam urges "more certain continuity of constructive municipal policies" and employment in all responsible positions of technically trained men. Following wise choice of policy as to urban expansion and needed facilities, there must be bold and broadly conceived financing of bond issues, and more assessment of cost of improvements upon owners of property that increases in value. A larger share of taxation, here as in Europe, must be derived from incomes. Public utilities must be publicly owned or controlled, and those producing social income counted upon as a source of capital for non-revenue-producing improvements. General welfare must be put above private profit.

City planning must be conceded its place of primacy in all communities, new or old; and the ampler urban life and more closely supervised social contacts of today, whether of trade, recreation or education, must be governed more and more by persons of experience and of vision.

With these opinions in mind, Mr. Putnam's practical recommendations all tend to raise the status and increase the pecuniary reward of such officials as Houston shall choose. He urges going in debt for needed improvements, which, if undertaken now and suitably financed, will cost far less than if deferred. Chief of all, he would have a city planning commission, the advice of which he would have strictly followed.

The United States owes much to the initiative of Texas cities for defining the "commission" form of government and showing that it could be worked. There is another excellent precedent in Houston's formal appointment of a city investigator deputed to study British and German cities at first hand.

PORTLAND, ORE., seems to have cause for congratulating itself in the matter of port development. The third Pacific company within a month has announced its intention of making it a terminal.

IT HAS been decided by an American court that a witness need not sit up stiffly while being examined. He can be at ease in his pose, if he cares to be. There is quiet satire in this decision.

IT MAY be true, as a southern contemporary points out, that spring poetry does not require much capital, but some of it seems to be written at the cost of no end of labor.

KEY WEST to Cairo is a far cry—or used to be. The 7000 miles can now be covered in a flash by wireless.

It is heralded with satisfaction, not unmixed with pride, in Texas, that despite the high cost of living generally prevalent, students of the state university who find economy necessary, and who plan their individual menus carefully, are able to secure meals for less than \$10 a month. The manager of the university commons is authority for the statement that this is frequently done under the cafeteria plan of serving meals. Under this system, as is well known, no waiters are required. Dispensation with this expense makes it possible greatly to reduce prices on the bill of fare. Nothing should be said to dull the edge of Texan satisfaction and pride in this connection, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that collegians in other parts of the country have long been compelled to economize through the medium of the cafeteria, and it is also a fact that many of them have scaled down their meals to a point where the monthly total is even below the Texas figure.

The cafeteria plan has proved to be a solution for a great problem in many educational institutions. The high schools, as well as the academies and colleges, have very generally adopted it. In some of the large cities, as in some of the larger universities, the economies are so great that good meals may be had for from one half to one third the price charged by ordinary restaurants. For the pupils and students whose allowances are limited, the cafeteria system has proved a great beneficence. Not only because the prices are low, but because the quality of the food furnished is generally superior to that served in ordinary eating houses.

Some wonder will doubtless be occasioned by the announcement that living should be high in Texas, a state prolific in the growth of table necessities of every kind. Texas raises vastly more food than it consumes. It ships farm produce to all parts of the country and to all parts of the world. Like other American states, however, its arrangements for distributing foodstuffs among its own people are crude and costly. There is too much handling and hauling, there are too many middlemen. If there were more direct trading between the producer and consumer in Texas, students of its university could undoubtedly live at a lower cost monthly after the cafeteria fashion, or, if they did not care to reduce the cost, they would undoubtedly get more for their money.

Justice for Indians

THE character and caliber of the men whose names are now mentioned as possibly on the list from which President Wilson will select an Indian bureau chief commissioner are such as to gladden the informed friends of the Indian service. If this list is authentic, then reforms long demanded are likely to be compassed, especially if the nominee is selected or favored by Secretary Lane of the interior department. For part of the program of needed change involves full harmony between the two officials. More power for the commissioner must be conferred, in part by the secretary's surrender of it. Given his right status within the department as a bureau chief, and then given full backing by the secretary and the President, the right sort of commissioner, with acumen and courage, could achieve enduring fame as well as do much good.

For the trail of commercialism has been over the nation's recent dealing with its Indian wards. The same interests that have sapped and mined their way into control of vast areas of the national domain for selfish ends have not abstained from covetous looking upon the timber, grazing and mineral lands of the reservations set apart for the Indians. Too often this lust of possession has been aided by the connivance of politicians and of officeholders of the dominant race, in commonwealths where the reservations are situated. Too often considerations of national politics have been allowed to influence administration of the interior department in its dealing with the Indians and with the white officials placed over them. Compared with earlier days, recent scandals have been infrequent and slight; but they persist and they need to be fought.

If the head of the Indian bureau is selected on the right basis, if he is given his proper status within the interior department, and if he is told to use his new broom for a clean sweep the administration can, we think, count on public opinion to sustain it, whatever the subsequent disclosures may be and whatever the damage done to reputations of men who have not scrupled to take advantage of a dependent race.

In the present clerical staff of the bureau, and on the board of commissioners, there are men whose specialized knowledge of the needs of the service both at Washington and on the reservation is such that, if one of them were made bureau chief he could enter on the necessary cleanup excellently equipped, so far as equipment involves technical knowledge and sincerity of purpose. If given a free hand and steady support by men higher up, either W. K. Moorehead or E. B. Merritt as bureau chief could work reform along constructive lines.

IT IS NOT fair to charge the American Bison Society with the new nickel. The American Bison Society is entitled to credits, not charges.

OUTWARD signs of respect for Legislatures by corporations are not to be taken as final, if the situation in the state of Maine is correctly understood by some of the newspapers of the state. There has been wide note of the apparent support by the railroad officials of the proposed public utilities legislation, looking to a more effective state supervision of the railroad service. It was altogether a source of joy that at last the railroads had come to appreciate the public obligation leading them to consent to state oversight and actual cooperation to accomplish the best results. Another token of corporate regard for legislative honor was supplied in the reduction of the number of lobbyists in the corridors of the State House. Now comes the evidence that the railroad concern in the utilities bill is not so unselfish, that it is possibly a cover for adroit opposition, and that the lobby, if reduced in number, is not lessened in effectiveness by the elimination of the less useful men in it and the retention of those who are really skilled.

According to a despatch to the Portland Argus from the state capital the corporations are strongly lined up against the utilities bill. When the bill, in a careful redraft, reached the Senate and was expected to proceed on an easy passage, an innocent appearing

Collegians and Cafeterias

motion to table it gave indication of unlooked-for trouble. Senator Hersey, who has been a conspicuous supporter of the bill, promptly sensed the difficulty, and in closing a speech for immediate consideration pictured the quiet but determined opposition and the pressure from the lobby for delay as a means of ultimate defeat. The Argus despatch declares that the railroads oppose because of the provision for physical valuation of the properties and that the telephone opposition is strong because of the requirement that the companies connect their lines with those of the smaller companies at the order of the commission.

If the situation is correctly gauged in this report, it is, disappointing, disconcerting but not altogether surprising. Entire complaisance of interests that have withstood the extension of the state's assertion of a voice in their affairs was perhaps too much to be expected and not to be implicitly trusted. But the public had been led to believe that the common interest in effective supervision had won recognition among corporation men and that the corporations had to gain by the fuller confidence in their intentions. Respect for the state's authority by the corporations and confidence by the people in the managers of public services, as the Monitor has been urgently declaring, are the essentials of the solution of the problems now pressing upon the public thought. The companies have need to free themselves from the charge that they are not keeping faith in their action as to the effort of Maine to install competent supervision. And as in Maine, so elsewhere and everywhere.

UP-TO-DATE declarations by the President and by the postmaster-general do not give any encouragement to the place-seekers who are partizan spoilsmen first and "patriots" second. No nominations are to be sent in until the special session opens. Efficient officers will be retained until their terms expire, and if Democrats are chosen in their stead it will be on the ground of proved fitness and not primarily as a partizan reward. Indeed, Mr. Burleson, speaking presumably with the assent of his chief, goes so far as to say that he would extend the civil service merit tests so as to cover not only fourth-class postmasters recently given this status but also appointees in the three higher grades, providing in all cases a way of getting rid of officials can be arranged to meet cases of demonstrated unfitness. In short, merit must be the test, after appointment is won as well as while gaining it.

The new postmaster-general also favors promotion from lower to higher ranks of officials who have demonstrated their ability and reliability. The government, he believes, should proffer to applicants for minor places a life calling based on their ambition to rise, their devotion to duty, and their administrative skill. Neither national, state nor local politics would enter in and shape the decision.

Civil service reformers, "independents" in politics, students of comparative political institutions conversant with postal administration methods in Europe, and business men generally will welcome signs of more efficient working of the national postal service. If the broad, bold, sensible policy, hinted at in such dicta as have fallen from the lips of Secretary Burleson, really is to have the support of the new administration, then a long step forward will be taken. Coming at a time when the party is rent with other critical issues born of its success, and when the hunger for office is unusually keen, the support of the idealistic view is the more significant and admirable.

Postal Service Standards

Abolishing the Old Order in Kansas

CONSIDERING its radical character, even in an ultra progressive epoch, the proposal made by Gov. George H. Hodges of Kansas to the Legislature of that state, that this constitutional body proceed to eliminate itself by amending the constitution, has been received everywhere with astonishing calmness. This, of course, is not the first time a change in the form of an American state government has been declared desirable. Within the last few years, the idea of simplifying state governments has been brought forward frequently; but this is the first time a direct proposal with that end in view has been made by the executive of a sovereign state to a coordinate branch of the government.

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Hodges assumes that this body recognizes the need of a change. The instrumentalities of legislation provided by the constitution he pronounces antiquated. "In a short session of fifty days," he says to the representatives of the people of Kansas, "you are required to study and pass hundreds of measures, and the hurry with which this must be done must necessarily result in a number of crude and ill-digested laws, which often puzzle learned jurists to interpret." This presentation of the case, whether applied to Kansas or to any of her sister states, is unassailable. The Kansas Legislature is bound to admit its force. Taking for granted its agreement with him in this respect, Governor Hodges, therefore, proposes that the Legislature proceed to bring about its own abolition by submitting the necessary amendment, this providing for the creation of a substitute body, consisting of sixteen members only, two from each congressional district, the members of which shall devote their whole time, and all the year round, to legislating for the state.

The Legislature of Kansas is composed of a Senate of forty and a House of 125 members, so that the change proposed, if carried out, would permanently retire 165 periodical officeholders. It would, also, greatly reduce the state clerical force. There would be a very considerable annual saving in salaries alone. But this would be a small matter compared with the benefits that would be made possible by the substitution for the traditional Legislature, made up in large part of men who are mere amateurs, of a compact body of citizens chosen with regard solely for their knowledge and ability and experience in dealing with public questions. Of course, the requirements to successful municipal government by commission would apply here even with greater force. Everything would depend upon the attitude of public thought. If the people of Kansas were determined to have good government, they could get it much more easily through the workings of a small than of a large body, but the very first essential would be their devotion, even their consecration, to the welfare of their commonwealth. A small body might give them worse government than a large one, and might be generally more inimical to public interest, once entrenched, if the people themselves were careless regarding their affairs. Under the observation of an alert and discriminating public, sixteen men could legislate for Kansas better than 165, eight better than sixteen. In a democracy, it is the people who must eventually control.

Corporate Aid to State Regulation